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Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.
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NO SIGNS OF PEACE.

COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS FAIL TO AGREE.

Troops Move Trains in Illinois—Volley Fired at a Nervy Striker—Indiana Militia May Be Called—War On in the Keystone State.

News of the Strike.

There is nothing in sight, according to a Springfield dispatch, to warrant the belief that the strike of the Illinois coal miners will be settled this week or the next either. A conference of coal operators of Central and Southern Illinois on the one hand and representatives of the State and National Mine-Workers' Union was held at Springfield, but nothing looking toward a compromise or adjustment of the difficulty has been accomplished. The parties are as far away from each other as ever. The representatives of the Miners' Association stubbornly refuse to specify their demands. A meeting of the coal operators of the entire State will be held, when, if possible, the operators will agree on what they will offer the miners.

So the strike goes merrily on. It is hurting every class in the community now. It is working hardship on the poor, both miners and consumers. It is decreasing the revenue of corporations, factories, and everybody who uses soft coal. It is a great detriment on some of the State institutions. The Kankakee asylum uses a great deal of coal, and has only ten carloads in stock. This will last only a few days. Some weeks ago, by way of precaution, the Superintendent, Dr. Gapen, wrote President McBride, acquainting him with the wants of the institution, and McBride gave a written authority that forty carloads of coal might be mined for the Kankakee asylum. This permission was sent to a representative of the Miners' Union in the Kankakee district, and Dr. Gapen thought he was going to get his coal. Unfortunately, some district officer a little higher in authority than the man to whom McBride's communication was sent was ignored, and the understrapper will not allow the work to proceed.

Anarchy Runs Riot at La Salle.

La Salle, Ill., special: This whole region is on the verge of riot and open rebellion. Loyal American citizens in some localities are at the mercy of a horde of low-browed, vicious Anarchists. An armed force of militia holds things in check in one or two towns, but outside of these centers lawless Italians, Slavs, Poles, and other treacherous and ignorant foreigners hold sway and defy the authorities. An American citizen who goes abroad after dark takes his life in his hands and if he dares express himself at any time in a manner that does not suit the Anarchists he is liable to be beaten to death.

At Spring Valley the Mayor is in terror of his life. The city prison has been sacked by the mob. The local police do not dare to arrest an Italian, a Pole, a Hun or an Anarchist of any nationality, no matter what offense against the laws he may commit. Practically the same state of affairs exists at Wenona. It is a little less violent at Peru, and were it not for the presence of Col. Bennitt and his soldiers in this city it would be worse here. Time and again during the last two or three weeks the Stars and Stripes has been dragged in the gutters of Spring Vally, while the red flag of anarchy and lawlessness has been flaunted in the faces of the property-owners and citizens by a mob of men who cannot speak the English language and who have no legal voice in the conduct of public affairs.

Bullets Fly Thick at Minonk.

Minonk, Ill., special: A striker threw a switch here directly in front of an Illinois Central freight train. In an instant weapons were directed at him. Bullets from revolvers and rifles flew about the daring striker's head, while buckshot and other kinds of pellets discharged from shotguns spread all around him. Why he was not hit is one of the mysteries. He was, however, quickly arrested, and is now in jail. He is Henry Myers, and he had a good position as cableman in the Ames shaft here. He was trying to keep the Illinois Central from moving a train of coal. With him were 200 desperate Poles, but the railroad carried its point, thanks to the presence of Colonel Culver and three companies of the I. N. G.

Disposition of the Military.

Springfield, Ill., special: Gov. Altgeld received a message from Wenona, Marshall County, saying the strikers there are preventing trains from moving and asking for arms and ammunition and that troops be held in readiness. Fifty rifles with ammunition were sent and Col. Culver was telegraphed to proceed to Wenona and investigate. Gov. Altged ordered the two remaining companies of troops at Lena to return home. The Governor also ordered home the troops stationed at Centralia and two companies of those sent to Minonk, leaving one company at the latter place. The troops at La Salle have been ordered to remain there until further orders.

LAW SET AT DEFIANCE.

Indiana Striking Miners Cut Out Work for the Military.

General Solicitor Lyford, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, went before Judge Baker in the United States Court at Indianapolis and secured a temporary restraining order against the strikers at Lyford, Vigo County. The attorney got the order on the grounds that the strikers were violating the interstate commerce law in interfering with the company's trains by sidetracking cars loaded with coal from Kentucky and farther South consigned to Chicago. Saturday a train of thirty cars was sidetracked at Lyford by 400 Clinton strikers. Mr. Lyford reported that all efforts to move the train were futile, and the railroad company wanted authority for taking deputies to Lyford and forcing the strikers to stand back.

Brazil, Ind., special: A crowd of 300 miners is stationed at Fontanet on the Big Four and they stop every freight train that passes over the road and make a thorough examination of the box cars to learn if any coal is being shipped. They captured a train in which was one car marked "perishable freight." The miners forced entrance into the car, discovered that it was coal, and promptly sidetracked it.

Clinton, Ind., special: National President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, telegraphed to the striking miners at Lyford that they must release the train of coal they had captured and pushed along the sidetrack behind the hills where the New Kentucky Coal Company has its mines. The farmers are supplying free the products of their farms to the strikers and the New Kentucky Company has kept its store open, giving the men credit for what they buy. There was no word here to-day of the proceedings in the United States Court at Indianapolis. The men do not believe Gov. Matthews will send the militia. This is his home town and he is personally known to most of the men.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION DECLARED.

Clearfield Operators Declare They Will Mine Coal Despite Unions.

Philadelphia, Pa., special: "We will start up our mines at 40 cents per ton if a deputy has to guard every miner with a rifle," was the answer of the soft coal operators at their meeting in this city to consider Gov. Pattison's scheme of arbitration. The operators represent the Clearfield, Beech Creek, and Broad Top regions on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, extending from the Maryland to the New York lines. A few years ago the operators "blacklegged" the district and reduced the wages of the men to 40 cents a ton. The miners now ask 50 cents as against the 70 cents asked for by the men west of the Ohio River. The miners paraded the streets of Osceola and Phillipsburg, flaunted banners, declaring they would not go to work, and dared the operators to import outside labor. Meantime the operators were in session in Philadelphia, 300 miles away, declaring a war of extermination. The outcome will be bloodshed.

LOOK FOR A FIGHT IN IOWA.

Miners Declare They Will Drag Colored Men from the Muchakinock Pits.

Four hundred striking miners have assembled near No. 6 shaft, Muchakinock, Iowa, and many more are on the way. They threatened to buy out or shoot out the colored miners at work there. Fifty deputies have been sworn in by Sheriff Price, but is feared they cannot preserve peace. The men are well armed and provided with provisions. Gen. Jackson has been notified and the situation is known to the militia. The colored miners are armed and will not quit work. The situation is alarming.

FEDERAL TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Three Companies Sent to the Indian Territory Against Coal Strikers.

Leavenworth, Kan., special: An order from the Secretary of War was received at Fort Leavenworth for three companies of military to move immediately to McAlester, I. T., to suppress the mine trouble and restore to owners the property now held by strikers. The troops will leave on a special train and will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Andrews and Major Haskell.

Lives of the Hostages Saved.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Sheriff Bowers released Russell, Mason, and Todd, the three miners captured at Wilbur, in pursuance of an agreement made to save the lives of Supt. McDonald, Fireman Charles Robinson, and Miner Jack Goodhue, who were captured by the strikers at the Strong Mine after the blowing up of the shaft-house.

No Agreement at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., special: The meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of fifteen coal operators appointed last week to adopt a basis or plan to settle the strike disagreed and nothing was done.

Overflow of News.

ZELLA NICOLAUS, it is said, will seek a divorce.

THE Four Courts building at St. Louis is falling to pieces.

THE store of G. A. Regan was robbed at Harmon, Neb., of $50.

EDWARD D. BARTLETT, the Brooklyn warehouse owner, is dead.

MRS. FLORENCE FOVAL attempted suicide at St. Louis by taking poison.

MRS. CLEVELAND has ended her visit to Buffalo and returned to Washington.

EX-SENATOR SHAW and Miss Theresa Bausch were married at Wapakoneta, O.

ROBERT DIXON shot and killed William Harvey, at Lander, Wyo., in a quarrel.

AN injunction has been issued in Utah restraining Coxevites from entering Davis County.

BETWEEN 600 and 700 Coxeyites from California will arrive in Albuquerque, N. M., in a few days.

THE Grand Court of the United Commercial Travelers of America began its annual session at Cleveland.

THE Arkansas wholesale grocers will be given a banquet at Hot Springs by the Chamber of Commerce there.

CHARLES O'NEILL, a painter, was killed in St. Louis by a fall from a platform on which he was working.

DETECTIVE CHARLES HICKEY shot and killed James Parrott, who was beating a woman, at Louisville, Ky.

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided the anti-scalper law valid, reversing the lower court's decision.

STRIKERS at Kangley, Ill., drove out the miners near that place and wrecked the mine by filling it up with debris.

T. DE SOUSA ROSA, the Portuguese Minister at Washington, has been appointed to fill a like position at Paris.

THE 700 wealers at Denver, Colo., declare they will not leave the city until the railroads concede cheap rates East.

OGLESBY strikers visited a mine near Ottawa, Ill., burned the tools and destroyed the mine by removing the props.

OVER 6,000 persons attended the farewell service of the Rev. B. F. Mills, the evangelist, at Owensboro, Kentucky.

ACTION on bids for the State printing is in abeyance at Pierre, S. D., until the constitutionality of the State law is decided.

CANADIAN smuggglers, granted partial immunity by corrupt government officials, have become very bold in their depredations.

W. F. SHAW, the convicted coin shaver, was sentenced at Sioux City, Ia., to eighteen months at hard labor in the penitentiary.

SUGAR AND BRIBERY

SENATE COMMITTEE FINDS LITTLE TO REPORT ON.

Refusal of Newspaper Men to Reveal the Source of Their Information About Democratic Senators and the Sugar Trust Proves a Stumbling-Block.

Suggest Wholesale Arrests.

Senator Gray, Chairman of the select committee to investigate the alleged operations of the Sugar Trust in connection with the tariff legislation, submitted a partial report to the Senate of the proceedings of that committee bearing upon the refusal of the newspaper correspondents, Edwards, Shriver and Walker, to give the source of their information to the committee. The printed report of the committee consists of five printed pages, some of it being quotations from that part of the testimony where answers were refused.

The committee states that it overruled the objections to Judge Dittenhoeffer, Edwards' counsel, and insisted upon an answer to the questions. These questions sought to ascertain the authority for the statement that Carlisle signified his willingness himself to prepare an amendment to the sugar schedule which he thought would be fair to the Government and yet just to his interests; who gave the information concerning the alleged interviews between officers of the sugar trust, Mr. Havemeyer, Senator Brice, and Senator Smith; who was his informant that, on the day Mr. Voorhees denied any amendments were proposed to the bill, as originally reported to the Senate, the list of 400 amendments, as prepared by Senator Jones, was in the hands of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley; that the draft of the sugar schedule, as finally adopted as a result of a conference between Senator Caffery and representatives of the trust, meeting in one room of the Capitol Building, while the committee was in session in another.

All of these questions, the committee say, Edwards, acting upon the advice of his counsel, refused to answer.

Refusal Was an Illegality.

Referring to the testimony of John Shriver, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, the committee quote from Mr. Shriver's letter detailing what a prominent wire manufacturer was alleged to have overheard at the Arlington hotel in a talk between certain Senators and representatives of the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Shriver said that a member of Congress gave him the information, and the committee says that in response to a direct question he declined to give the name of either the Congressman or the wire manufacturer to whom he referred in his news dispatches. In conclusion the committee says:

In the opinion of the committee each of the questions put to each of said witnesses was a proper question and pertinent to the question under inquiry before the committee and was necessary to make the examination ordered by said resolution of the Senate, and that each of the said witnesses is in contempt of the Senate and merits to be dealt with for his misconduct; and that each of said witnesses, by his various refusals to answer the questions as herein set forth, has violated the provisions of that certain act of Congress in such cases made and provided, being chapter seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The committee quotes in full sections 102, 103 and 104 of the Revised Statutes, being the act of 1857.

Indictment Is Recommended.

The closing words of the report are:

Wherefore, the committee request that the President of the Senate certify as to each witness his aforesaid failure to testify and his aforesaid refusal to answer, and all the facts herein, under the seal of the Senate, to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, to the end that each of said witnesses may be proceeded against in manner and form provided by law.

It will be seen that there is no reference to the case of Mr. Harry Walker, correspondent of the New York Daily America.

Sparks from the Wires.

THE Eastern Indiana Dental Association closed its sixth annual meeting at Elwood. Dr. C. S. Wilson was elected president.

AN unknown young woman from Chicago, accompanied by her mother, visited the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., and was married to a convict.

FIRST District Democrats of Indiana adopted resolutions denouncing Hill, Brice and Gorman as "Benedict Arnolds of the Democrats."

WILLIAM STIFFLER was awarded $5,000 damages at Muncie, Ind., for the loss of an eye while working at the Common Sense Engine Works.

INVESTIGATION shows that farmers of the Northwest have abandoned wheat as their only crop. The decrease this year will be 25 per cent.

TWO BURLINGTON freight trains collided at Galesburg, Ill., wrecking an engine and several cars. Engineer Rodecker was seriously hurt.

DR. CHARLES WINN and Joseph Sparks are under arrest at Neosho, Mo., on suspicion of being the men who robbed the Southwest City Bank.

THE Sioux City Traction Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, succeeds the street railway company in the operation of the forty miles of road.

THE authorities at Paterson, N. J., have information regarding a factory for the manufacture of dynamite bombs. Several anarchists will be arrested.

MISS LEE JONES, daughter of a Texas banker, won a piano valued at $1,000 in a contest at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo. She was one of nineteen contestants.

AT Rochester, N. Y., F. L. Dow committed suicide by taking poison. He was a heavy stockholder in the Minneapolis Hosiery Association.

A COMPANY has been organized at Dubuque, Ia., to operate a coal mine in Cook County, Wyo. The vein is said to be one of the largest ever discovered in the West.

LORD ROSEBERY, offered to John Burns, M. P., the labor leader, a position in the Government when Mr. Gladstone resigned and again when Mr. Mundella resigned. Mr. Burns declined on both occasions to accept the office.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Reports from Twelve States as to the Effect of the Recent Storm.

Reports have been received by the Farmers' Review from its correspondents in twelve States, on the condition of wheat, oats and corn, and of the effects of the recent hard storm and cold spell.

Winter Wheat.—In Illinois there does not appear to be much change over last report. The cold did not hurt the wheat to any appreciable extent. Over a wide area the plant is now heading out. In Indiana the outlook is favorable. One or two correspondents report that the wheat was injured by the freeze, but for the most part no permanent evil resulted. Ohio reports little injury. Michigan entirely escaped loss in her wheat, the crop, however, in many cases having received serious setbacks. Kentucky wheat suffered extensively, in some counties the loss being set at 25 per cent. This result was largely occasioned by the snow beating down the grain. Fortunately the damage is limited in area, and will not greatly affect the general condition of the State. In Missouri there has been some damage by frosts, and dry weather. Chinch bugs continue to get in their work. The crop is now rapidly improving. Army worms are reported working in some of the fields, but no estimate can now be made of the damage they are doing. Few reports from Kansas indicate any great loss from the last heavy frost. Chinch bugs and drouth are proving more serious enemies. The latter has been holding back the crop for some time, and now that it is beginning to head out the plant is not full grown, and the yield must of necessity be light. Rain is badly needed, but is even now too late to give full development to the crop. Ford County reports 80 percent of the winter wheat crop killed by drouth and worms. High winds also have been an important factor in keeping back the crop. Nebraska wheat is in very bad shape. In some counties it has been so dry that there is no longer any hope for a partial crop. Large areas have been plowed up, and large fields that are left are heading out so low that the grain will be of small consequence. The frost of last week did some damage, but in a number of the counties the crop was too far gone for anything to hurt it. Here and there is found a good field of wheat, and a few counties will have good crops, but for the State as a whole the crop will be a very light one. What little winter wheat is grown in Iowa did not sustain any great injury from frost. The thermometer several times went down to 32 degrees, but the winds prevented serious freezing. In Wisconsin wheat is generally good, and little injury resulted to it from the recent cold.

Spring Wheat.—Sprinx wheat in Wisconsin is in generally fair condition. In Iowa it will be nearly an average crop. In Minnesota the crop was not extensively hurt by frost, though it was washed out a little on rolling land. The general condition in the State is good. In Dakota the crop is in fair condition, except where injured by the high winds. Some complaints of drouth are made. Rain is needed to carry the crop forward at its present rate of improvement.

Oats.—In Illinois the general condition of oats is fair. The cold damaged the crop in April to such an extent in some counties that the crop had to be resown. Some of the earliest sown fields were also damaged by the March freeze, and where not resown are very thin on the ground. Only slight damage was done by the recent cold storm. Conditions in Indiana are very similar to those in Illinois. A good deal was killed by the cold in March, and many fields have not been resown. Very little damage was done by the recent storm. The general outlook in the State is for a fair crop. In some counties in Ohio the first sowing was all killed by freezing. Many of the resown fields have not done well. Some damage by cut worms is also reported. The recent storm did not materially hurt the crop. Some counties report the stand very good, and the aggregate crop of the State will be large. Though the crop is backward in Michigan, on account of the cold, the crop promises to be a good one. Few counties in Kentucky report a favorable outlook for oats. In a number of counties the crop is almost a failure from drouth and the cold in March. Where fields were sown after the cold spell the condition is better. The average condition for the State is low, and the crop will be light. Missouri reports that in many counties the crop will be light, having been cut short by dry weather. It has also been held back in its development by the cold. The general outlook is bad, and in some sections there will not be half a crop. In Kansas the outlook is still worse, an entire failure being reported in some sections. Cold and drouth have been the main factors in cutting down the condition. The crop in Nebraska will be very small. It is rare to find a county where the stand is good. A few correspondents report prospects for a fair crop, but reports of low condition are more common. Some counties report a total failure, while in others the outlook is for one-fourth or one-half crop. In Iowa some of the early sown fields sprouted and froze out. Iowa conditions are at present favorable, and the crop for the State will be a fair one. Wisconsin reports conditions favorable for a large crop, and no severe set back to the crop has been sustained. In Minnesota the outlook is good, and the crop will doubtless be large. In the Dakotas the outlook is favorable at present, but moisture is needed in some counties.

Corn.—Whether or not the corn of Illinois has been permanently damaged by the recent cold storm is an open question still. It was certainly set back by the frost in many counties, but hopes are expressed that the plant is merely retarded in its growth, and that warm weather will repair the injury. The early sown was injured the most, the late sown, in many counties, not being above the ground. In Indiana reports slight damage by frost, but at present the weather is too cool for the development of the crop. The acreage is large, and with a period of warm weather the development of the crop will be rapid, as there is a sufficiency of moisture. On account of the almost constant wet weather for some time past, much of the corn crop remains to be planted. Ohio reports damage by cold and cut worms. It is too cold and wet for development, but the stand is very good and promises a large crop. In Michigan the cold and wet have hindered planting and the crop conditions are doubtful. The outlook in Kentucky is for a fair crop. The cold storm appears to have done considerable damage, but the loss may be recovered. Cut worms are working vigorously in some of the fields. Corn in Missouri needs rain and sunshine. It is in very fair condition, but was checked in growth by the recent frosts. The dry weather is enabling the farmers to clear the ground. The outlook for Kansas is favorable, though the frosts have retarded development. In Nebraska the reports vary from good to bad. Some sections report the best stand ever known, while in semi-arid counties the lack of moisture makes the outlook gloomy. Corn in Iowa was put back by frost, but is probably all right. Cut worms are working in some of the fields on sod lands. In Wisconsin the crop had not progressed enough to suffer much loss from the cold.

A WARRANT for the arrest of "Gen. Jumbo" Cantwell, leader of the Northwestern commonwealers, has been secured by the parents of two Spokane, Wash., girls whom he is charged with abducting.

SIR W. THROCKMORTON'S chestnut colt Arcano, by Mask out of Annetta, has been struck out of the entries for the Derby.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA will make an endeavor to raise funds in Europe with the purpose of reviving the revolution.

DEATH IN THE DARK.

HORRIBLE WRECK OF A WISCONSIN CENTRAL TRAIN.

Six Persons Are Mangled and Burned to Death and a Much Larger Number Seriously Injured—Fire Adds Its Terrors to the Struggling Survivors.

Switch Was Tampered With.

The St. Paul limited southbound train on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which passed Marshfield at 1:03 a. m. met with a horrible accident which has never been equaled in Northern Wisconsin, and adds another long list of victims through disasters of this kind. Six persons are dead, and from fifteen to twenty are injured, some of them fatally. Following is a list of those killed outright.

BIGELOW, JUDSON, brakeman, Stevens Point, Wis.

BOSLEE OLIVER, newsboy, Stevens Point, Wis.

GEBHARDT, GEORGE, fireman, Stevens Point, Wis.

HUBBARD, JAMES, engineer, Stevens Point, Wis.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM B., railroad surveyor, Milwaukee.

WAGNER MRS JOHN Butte, Mont.

The train, which was in charge of Conductor Gavin and was made up of seven coaches and sleepers, left Abbott's Ford behind time, and while running at fifty miles an hour struck a defective split switch at Mannville, a deserted station, derailing the entire train and piling engine and cars in a heap of broken timbers. To add to the horror, the entire mass was soon in a sheet of flames, which, mingled with the groans and cries of the injured, made a scene that terrified the hearts of the bravest.

Number of Killed Not Known.

According to the dispatches about fifty passenge s were on the train. Under direction of Division Superintendent Horn, who happened to be on the north-bound passenger, a special train was fitted up and left for Stevens Point at 7 o'clock bearing the remains of Engineer Hubbard, Fireman Gebhardt and Russell and a passenger. When the body of Bigelow, the head brakeman, was recovered it had a watch in one hand and a lantern on an arm.

Mannville, the scene of the accident, was once a lively sawmill town, but of late years has gradually sunk to nothing, until now all that remains is a few scattered buildings. During the forest fires last fall the depot burned, and about all that is left to mark the place is a heap of burned ruins and a number of side tracks. The accident occurred at the first switch, where a supposed broken bar caused a switch to open sufficiently to derail the train.

After leaving the track the train plowed along over the ties for a distance of ten rods and then toppled and rolled over, the engine and tender going into the ditch and the cars piling on top of each other. All were soon set on fire from the stoves. From out of this tangled mass men and women who were lucky not to be pinned down crawled, many making wonderful escapes.

Receiver Howard Morris and Sidney Hirsch, a business man from Ironwood, occupied the company's business car, which did not get into the heap and escaped destruction by burning. The rear sleeper and the business car alone came out practically unharmed.

Cause of the Terrible Disaster.

General Manager Whitcomb said of the accident and the possible cause: "The split switch of the passenger track has evidently been tampered with, allowing the wheels of the locomotive to catch the point." Describing the catastrophe Mr. Hirsch said: "Our train was running at the rate of about fifty or sixty miles an hour when the crash came, and the train seemed to go into a heap within a few seconds. I was asleep in the next to the rear sleeper at the time and was thrown from my berth, as were all the other passengers. As soon as we could scramble out we found a terrible state of affairs. The baggage, express, smoker, day coach, a business car, and a sleeper were piled on top of each other, and within a very few minutes the pile was on fire."

Land Seekers' Excursion, June 5.

On the above date the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and points in Florida. Tickets good to return until June 25. Stop-overs allowed on going trip. For further information apply to City Ticket Office, 230 Clark street, or Charles L. Stone, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Ellsworth Building, 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Beds Like Cupboards.

"The peasents of Brittany have some strange customs, and one of them is of quite ancient origin," said a traveler. "Many years ago their coast was visited by pirates, who invaded the houses and carried off all the money and valuables they could find. In order to protect themselves in the future, the people had an odd kind of a bedstead made, which looks exactly like a cupboard with shelves and a door. On the lower shelf slept the master of the house and his wife, while the children of the household were distributed on the upper shelves. A small opening like the port-hole on a steamship was made against each shelf, and covered with a wire sieve, which admitted the air. At bed-time the family crept into their respective places, taking their treasures with them, and, locking the door, slept with a feeling of perfect security. Many of these curious articles of furniture are still to be found in the old houses of Brittany, and are highly prized by curiosity seekers."

Chicago Herald Proverbs.

GAMBLERS do not always dine on game pie.

A SILK hat can't be made to fit a hog's head.

AN imitator is only a monkey in the wrong skin.

PLUCKED geese do not sleep on feather beds.

HE is a poor counselor who knows nothing but law.

HE is indeed a master who can teach others how to learn.

1880. 1894.
FOURTEEN YEARS' TRADE.
Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.
Our Spring and Summer Styles
OF
DRY GOODS
Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.
Our Grocery Department,
Boots, Shoes and Clothing,
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Stoves and Ranges,
Crockery and Glassware,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,
Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.
HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER.
EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,
AT THE
PIONEER STORE
OF
SALLING, HANSON & CO.,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
R. D. CONNINE, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
W. WOODBURY, Post Com.
A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. ISABEL JONES, President.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
WM. PRINGLE, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
C. O. MCCULLOUGH, N. G.
W. BLANCHAN, Sec.

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S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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G. S. DYER, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
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MARIUS HANSON, C. C.
J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
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L. J. PATTERSON, Captain.
ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.
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One block north of Finn's store.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

"WHAT will cure seasickness?" asks an exchange. Death; only death.

A HINT to the wise is sufficient, provided the wise are disposed to take it.

WE are always complaining that our days are few, but acting as though there would be no end to them.

IF prunes really are a specific against appendicitis, as that Western doctor says, everyone who boards is safe.

A CITIZEN of Georgia has in his keeping two eggs said to be 40 years old. Here's $10 that says those eggs can't be beat.

JILLSON says it ill becomes a clergyman to rail against Board of Trade men simply because they make their living by dealing in futures.

OF course it will occur to everybody that the appearance of smallpox in Sing Sing Prison will give the prisoners a chance to break out.

IF the wealth of California were equally divided there would be $2,097 for every man, woman and child in the State. We ask for a new deal.

FIVE years ago the new illustrator of London Punch was an unknown artist. And five years hence he will be equally unknown if he holds the job.

THE Buffalo Express says that about the only thing that Jenness Miller has not recommended as the best she ever used is a pair of somebody's three-dollar trousers.

WE have to be faithful in small things as well as in great. We are required to make as good use of our one talent as of the many talents that have been conferred upon us.

KIND thoughts will often suggest a silence which has not been demanded. The suggestion that it might be better not to repeat something is one that should never be disregarded.

A HABIT of courtesy is like a delicate wrapping which prevents one personality from rubbing and chafing against another; and it thus prevents much of the friction and irritation of life.

GAYETY and a light heart, in all virtue and decorum, are the best medicine for the young, or rather for all. Solitude and melancholy are poison; they are deadly to all, and above all to the young.

A FRENCHMAN has invented an electric mosquito bar which electrocutes the pests, but it is probable that one of the older member of the New Jersey tribe will devise insulated feelers for his lively constituents.

THE one prudence in life is concentration, the one evil is dissipation, and it makes no difference whether our dissipations are coarse or fine—property and its cares, friends and social habit, or politics, or music, or feasting.

THERE are forty-three thousand more women than male inhabitants in New York State, yet we venture to say there is not one superfluous woman. The only kind of woman that doesn't exist is the superfluous woman.

IT is an old saying and a true one that God helps those who help themselves. In an immense majority of cases the circumstances by which men suffer themselves to be overcome might be controlled and surmounted by vigorous effort.

THE lawyer for Embezzler Leonard, of San Jose, Cal., asks a new trial for his client on the ground that the verdict of guilty was contrary to the law and evidence. He might have added with more truth and as much force that it was also contrary to the wishes of Mr. Leonard.

A CARPING spirit rarely goes with a working spirit. It is easier to find fault with what some one else does than it is to do something one's self, hence a man who enjoys doing the easier thing is disinclined to do the harder one. As a rule, men are divided into the two classes of those who growl and those who work; and each class is alike devoted to its own mission. But when it comes to the relative worth in the community of the two classes, everybody can see the difference.

BISHOP LAWRENCE made a slight hit at the small salaries paid clergymen, particularly young men, when he said at the convention: "I do not remember any apostolic command to the ministry to suffer through poverty, that does not also apply to the laity. The laborer is worthy of his hire. If we are to sustain an educated ministry, men who have put years of life into the higher education, the church must give them a good support. Not to do so is a financial as well as a spiritual loss."

THERE are innumerable ways of being useful in the world, and each man has his peculiar gifts and qualifications. Each man will walk in the path best adapted to him; but there is no reason why every path should not lead toward the benefiting of man in general. Good principles are just as good for the artist as for the artisan, for the poet as for the plowman, for the man of business as for the clergyman. It makes no difference what you do, as long as it is just, and you are honest and diligent in the doing of it.

EMINENT engineers have on foot a movement to investigate the sinking of the delta country in Louisiana, which it is known is steadily falling. From a number of beach marks made by surveyors years ago on trees and elsewhere, and a comparison of the mean level of the Gulf now with that of twenty years ago, in connection with the existing marks, the fact has developed that the delta coast has sunk more than a foot. New Orleans is now six inches lower than it was forty years ago. The engineers will investigate the causes of the depression.

WASHINGTON ought to be a good place for a Keeley Institute. When Matthew Cheney, the half-crazy negro, was arrested for haranguing the House of Representatives from the gallery, the other day, he was at once recognized, according to the local newspapers, as "the man who has made a living for several years by driving a wagon up and down the streets at night picking up drunks and taking them to their homes." In a city where this sort of thing is a recognized industry, it would seem that the gold cure ought to prove a whooping success.

THERE are signs that the eminent actor and pugilist, Mr. Corbett, will not have a long season of dramatic glory in England. The report has already been flashed across the wire that he is going to spar at a circus in Paris, which is a slight descent from the glory of acting at historic Drury Lane before the eyes of sympathetic dowagers and admiring countesses adorned with diamonds. But the commingler of the talents of Hercules and Roscius will still be able to keep his footing with sovereigns and lesser "nobs" who look upon a bruiser as a greater celebrity than Will Shakspeare himself, and who will admire him whether or not he continues to dazzle behind the footlights.

JUSTICE CHARLES F. BROWN, of the Supreme Court of New York, will, we trust, accept the compliments of the season and permit his name and example to be held up for the emulation of all other justices and judges soever. Justice Brown alighted from his carriage in Newburg where two citizens were fighting with their fists. He forthwith filed an interpleader with his strong right arm, and, having thus become a party in interest, hurled the contestants in opposite directions to the curbs of the street. Thereupon the judge withdrew from the case and drove away. The ordinary practice would have been for the judge to have avoided the issue until one of the fighters had killed the other, sat in judgment on the survivor while he was found guilty by a jury, then granted an appeal or supersedeas or stay until the case grew heavy with age. Justice Brown's plan is better and shorter, but it requires too much nerve and muscle to come into general favor with judges.

THE first good argument for the use of the high-heeled shoe has just been brought out by a Chicago police report. A policeman saved Jennie Keeley from death by catching the heel of her shoe as she tried to jump from the railing of the Randolph street bridge. Naturally her attitude was not graceful while he hung on to the heel and called for help, and her appearance was not improved when she was finally pulled back to the bridge, but those are minor considerations. A high-heeled shoe saved her life, or rather a policeman saved her life by means of a high-heeled shoe. A slipper would have meant death; a shoe with an ordinary heel would have afforded the policeman no facilities for distinguishing himself in such a remarkable way. Nothing but a high-heeled shoe would have been of any service to him at that critical moment. The moral of this is plain. Every woman contemplating suicide should wear a high-heeled shoe, and the higher the heel the better, so long as it is strong. Possibly it might be well to pass a law requiring intending suicides to wear such a shoe, the strength of the heel to be tested by some official appointed for that purpose. However, we leave that to the police officials, merely insisting that the utility of the high-heeled shoe has been demonstrated, and that hereafter male scoffers should keep quiet on the subject.

A Moment of Doubt.

A good many soldiers, North and South, must remember moments which will enable them to sympathize with the spirit of a question recorded in a Southern magazine.

On a tiresome night march a Florida soldier, sleepy and worn out, fell into a ditch by the roadside. There he lay bemoaning his fate when the next regiment came up, and hearing his moans some of the men hastened to his rescue.

As they stood him on his feet, bedraggled and demoralized, he turned to one of them and said:

"I say, stranger, don't you think South Carolina was a little hasty?"

Pencil Timber.

Good pencil cedar is getting so scarce that the great firm of Faber & Co. have begun to cultivate forests of cedar (Juniperus Virginiana) in Germany. At Schloss Stein there is a cedar forest which covers thirteen acres, and the head of the firm has, for many years, maintained nurseries and plantations of cedars on his land in Bavaria, grown from seed which he imported from Florida.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearied Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.



MAY brought no lessening in the width of sleeves, and there are no indications at present of an immediate or approaching decrease in their size. The sleeves which are at present most fashionable give to the waist an appearance of slenderness, a result produced by the highly exaggerated shoulder width. A feature which makes the sleeves seem even larger than ever before is the fact that they do not droop over the elbow, but are often stiffened to stick out from it. Height, of course, is not permissible, and the more the fullness can be made to spread out from the arm, the more fashionable they appear. To attain this result lining fabrics are used which will stiffen them sufficiently to keep them distended, but care must be taken that no appearance of blockiness results. With so much attention given to the one consideration of size, there have been few new sorts of sleeves offered. A stylish sleeve is in Queen Anne shape and a bow of six long loops being arranged in groups of three, separated by a small ribbon strap run through a fancy buckle. These loops fall over the sleeve and lend the desired shoulder slope and the equally necessary volume at the same time. This device is applicable to sleeves which are somewhat out of date.

As has been indicated, there has been little encouragement for designers of novelties in sleeve shapes, but one which has just been put forward is sketched in the initial picture. These sleeves are of the full width, though their size is somewhat concealed by their being draped at the top to attain an epaulette effect, and by their being again caught in the center a little below the epaulette. That results in a drooping sleeve, beneath which there is a tight sleeve to a little above the elbow, which is finished at the wrist with a band of embroidery. Striped mode colored cloth is combined in this toilet with black silk. The underskirt is of plain silk and panels of pleated silk are let in at both sides. The drapery is piped with black and opens to show the panels. The bodice is draped over a fitted lining, and is alike both back and front. It should be apparent that this model is only suitable for an extremely slender figure.



OF PLAID DUCK.

Last season saw a few dresses of striped duck. While women were inclined to dislike the looks of these gowns, they must have on the whole made a favorable impression, for this summer finds them plentiful, and even plaids are attempted. The writer heard two young women comparing the latter sorts, and they decided to accept a large plaid, "so that it would not look like the jumper of our ash-cart man." The dress of the second picture is made of duck in about the largest plaid which is yet offered. Its skirt is moderately wide and quite plain. The jacket is lined with heavy white pique, both sides turning back in big revers, and beneath there is a double-breasted belt of pique finished by a narrow black belt fastening with a jet buckle. A bow of white silk mull is worn at the throat, and a jaunty sailor hat, trimmed with a bow of white ribbon at the left side, and with its edge of fancy straw, accompanies the get-up. The parasol is of white silk, with a deep ruffle falling from its edge.

The coaching parasol of last year which is a little faded may this year be freshened up by covering it all over with little lawn ruffles of figured goods showing a color to match or harmonize with the color of the parasol. From a scarlet parasol a delightful one may be made by having the ruffles of lawn figured with scarlet carnations, each little ruffle edged with several rows of narrow ribbon, one row scarlet, one row pale green like the foliage in the figure and the third row brown for the stems. Chiffon covered parasols that have been kept over from season to season may be stripped of the messy chiffon and beautified by fresh frills of wash blonde edged with ribbon or with little ribbon frills.

A COMPROMISE.

Of course, the duck suits are mostly tailor-made, and the unusual variety of the material is accounted for by the prevalence of the tailor-made girl. Between the severity of the tailor cut and the great elaboration of the many overskirt styles there is a vast difference, and it sometimes happens that each fashion makes so strong an appeal to a young woman that she will endeavor to combine the two. In ordinary hands this process will not result in anything at all attractive, but in this third picture is shown a costume furnished with the popular pointed apron overskirt, and at the same time fitted with a jacket bodice and a double-breasted vest. The whole is so nearly half way between the two widely different modes that it is difficult to say of which it partakes the most. If, however, the carriage of the maid herself is taken into consideration, there can be no denying that there is in the squared shoulders and in the way that the head is held a strong likeness to the genuine tailor girl. The costume is made of a moss-green suiting, combined with mode-colored cloth and trimmed with green passementerie. The gored skirt is of the green suiting and the overskirt is trimmed with the passementerie. The vest is of the mode cloth, as are the sleeves. Two huge buttons ornament each front of the jacket, and the lace jabot is put at the throat.

As an offset to so much that is entirely plain, there is often a high degree of fancifulness shown when elaboration is attempted. Isn't the thought of a gown covered with quilled ribbon from foot to waist enough to thrill a



NO TRACE OF TAILOR HERE.

woman's heart? Some of the imported street dresses are just that, and, for fear that some economic-minded dame may accomplish such a gown when ribbon is cheap, the gown must not be made of ribbon, but of a material that has all these little quilled frills in the weave. This is a good gown to select for description to the man of family. He will be glad the describer is such a sensible little thing and never spends her money so foolishly. Then possibly he can be brought to consent to a rainbow chiffon garden cloak. This consists of a long round cloak that reaches in Red Riding Hood shape well below the waist, and is made of delicate China silk. A series of frills cover it all over, and they are all of different shades of chiffon. Besides this there are a lot of little bows and ends of different colors, a bit of hood that is a lovely crumple of color and frills, and that, for all it seems so small, comes down about the face when the hood is drawn. This hood gives a shade for every pet point of your lips, cheeks, hair, and eyes, and makes your face look like the queen rose of a bouquet. If ever a rain should come up—but if you are going to indulge in a rainbow chiffon cloak you want to be above thinking of rain.

Of fanciful device is the young woman's toilet next presented. Made of figured suiting, its draped skirt is looped up by a large bow, from over a plain cloth underskirt. The bodice is made of silk and the lining hooks in the middle, while the odd plastron laps over and is apparently fastened to the small lace yoke by two fancy buttons. Over the bodice is worn a tiny jacket of dark silk which has large revers and turned down collar. The sleeves are made of the same material as the bodice and have lace epaulettes. They



THEATER SEATS NEED BE WIDE.

are trimmed with full watered ribbon bows at the elbows.

The time was not long ago when moire was not a stuff that had any charms for any but the stately and queenly matron of at least middle age. Then it was a fabric of so rich a pattern and so great brilliance as to seemingly unfit it for youth. Now it has become a thing of the daintiest shades, and in the many new varieties put forth since its use became so general there are found the most delicate designs. Beauteous blossoms are scattered over its changeable ground, shot effects abound, it is dotted with satin, and flowered and striped sorts are without end. Its coloring are even more varied, and it has been so transformed that it is now as suitable for the young as the old. Silk and woolen fabrics are very stylishly combined and gowns so made are more acceptable than those solely of silk, unless the silk be of the very best. A particularly rich combination is a dress of crocodile crepon made up with watered silk sleeves, waistcoat and revers and supplied with a moire ribbon sash. In the theater toilet of the last illustration the black watered silk is used with rose pink cloth. Besides the sleeves there is a deep yoke of the silk to which the sitting is gathered with a small head. Over the shoulders are straps of gold and pink embroidery and a pointed belt finishes the bottom. The skirt is gored, the side gores being laid over the front breadth to imitate a panel, and is untrimmed.

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BOSQUIT'S late pamphlet, "Man of the Nineteenth Century," says that only one man out of each 203 attains a height of over six feet.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Her Tender Solicitude--The Act of a True Friend--The Monarch of the Place--A Remedy, Etc., Etc.

HER TENDER SOLICITUDE.

Young Wife—My dear, there is a gentleman waiting in the other room. He wants to speak to you.

He—Do you know him?

She—You must forgive me, darling, but of late you have been troubled with a cough; besides you take so little care of yourself, and—Oh, if you only knew how anxious I am about you! Suppose I were to lose you, love. (She bursts into sobbing and throws herself on his breast.)

He—Come, my dear, silly child, do be calm, do be calm. People don't die of a cold. Still, if it will pacify you show the doctor in. Who is it? Doctor Pallot, eh?

She—It isn't the doctor, dear. It is—it is—it is a life insurance agent!—[Harlem Life.

THE ACT OF A TRUE FRIEND.

"Does this new photograph of mine do me justice, love?" said Miss Giddy to her dearest friend.

"It does more," replied Miss Flypp. "It's really merciful to you."—[Harper's Bazaar.

IN THESE DEGENERATE DAYS.

Of the twenty-six barons who signed the magna charta three wrote their names and twenty-three made their mark. This is all changed now. Every baron can write, but only a few succeed in making their mark.—[Boston Transcript.

A REMEDY.

"Ah, doctor, my son is so poorly and jaded he never gets to sleep before 3 o'clock. Cannot you do something for him?"

"Hum! Suppose we try a simple remedy to start with. Let us make him give up his latchkey."—[London Million.

THE MONARCH OF THE PLACE.

The two drummers were sitting in the office of a Chicago hotel, descanting upon the manners of the clerk, who did not altogether please them when a man came in and the erstwhile haughty clerk became all obeisance.

"Look at him, now, will you?" said one; "he's polite enough to that party; I guess it must be the head clerk."

"Not much," dissented his companion; "it must be the landlord."

"Or the owner of the house. Suppose we ask him," and they approached the clerk, in suppliant attitude.

"Was that the head clerk?" asked the older drummer.

"Naw," replied the clerk scornfully.

"Was it the landlord?"

"Naw."

"Was it the owner of the house?"

"Course not; what you take me for? That's the man that holds the mortgage on the whole shebang."—[Detroit Free Press.

RURAL ADVANTAGES.

City Man—Whew! Seems to me it's about as hot in the country as it is in the city.

Suburban Host—Y-e-s; but if you get overcome by the heat here and fall in a faint you are in no danger of being clubbed by a policeman.

WILLIAM'S IN LUCK.

Merchant—William, hasn't the baseball season opened?"

Clerk—Yes, sir.

Merchant—Well, William, I don't want you to kill off all your relatives so you can go to their funerals once or twice a week. Here's a pass.—[Detroit Free Press.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

"I undahstand," said Chappie to Cholly, "that Willie Wibbles has gone into twade."

"Impossible!" replied Cholly.

"Dweadful, isn't it? Do you think we can pwopahly associate with him any moah?"

"I don't know, we might make an exception in his case. You know he is really too stupid to have the first chawnce in the world of being successful and wemaining a shopkeeper."—[Washington Star.

THE RESULT.

Willie Wilt—Do you know, I fancy I have quite a literary bent.

Van Demmit—All right, my boy; keep on and you'll be worse than bent—you'll be broke.—[Puck.

FISHERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

An enterprising-looking old countryman with a large basket full of fine brook trout, was standing in the doorway of a railway station.

A passenger accosted him and, after admiring the fish, remarked:

"Going to take them home for supper, I suppose?"

Not if I can help it," the grinning rustic replied, "there be a party of city gents as went out fishing from here this morning. They're spected back soon, and I'm just a-lying round waiting to save their feelings."—[Harlem Life.

A QUANDARY.

"Ah, Perkins, settled down in your new flat at last?"

"Not exactly; we're in a dreadful quandary. We've signed a three years' lease, and now find the parlor's four sizes too small for the piano, and the kitchen ceiling is so low we've had to discharge the cook we've had for eight years, and got a shorter one who can cook standing up.—[Harper's Bazaar.

A COMPLICATED MENTAL STATE.

Tom—I notice that since Miggins said he'd thrash you you don't go near his place. Are you afraid?

Dick—N-no. Only I'm afraid that may be I might be afraid.—[Chicago Record.

THE MODERN MAID.

"Did you tell the hired girl that you couldn't put up with her work?" asked Mr. Simmons at the dinner table.

"Yes."

"What did she say?"

"She said there was nothing keeping me here if I didn't like the place."—[Washington Star.

NOT A RETORT COURTEOUS.

Old Taffeigh—A very sweet reflection, my love.

Mrs. T. (before the looking glass)—Nonsense, dear, you were the subject of my reflections just then.—[Raymond's Monthly.

KEPT HIM AWAY.

Bingo—How did my wife look at the reception yesterday?

Witherly—Elegantly. Why weren't you there?

Bingo—Didn't have any decent clothes to wear.—[Detroit Free Press.

NOT TO BE TOLD.

"No one can tell your age, dear girl,"
I declared to my lady fair;
And the sum of her years I made me bold
To ask her then and there.

"No one can tell my age, forsooth?"
And she shook her shapely head.
"I do not claim to be smarter
Than any one else," she said.—[Detroit News-Tribune.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EXERCISE.

"Why in the world should a happy young girl like you think of marriage?"

"Well, papa says I have so much temper I'd better have somebody to exercise it on."—[Raymond's Monthly.

A REPEATER.

"I say, Fenilworth, you know that ten I owe you?"

"Yes."

"You haven't got it about you again, have you?"—[Truth.

A CLASSIC GAME.

Miss Hubbell, for Boston, as the ball goes over the fence, and Delehanty makes a home run).—Now, what do they call that?

Her Escort—A homer.

Miss Hubbell (delighted)—Homer! Homer! Why, this game can't be so awfully vulgar, when they name one of the points after the greatest poet that ever lived.—[Puck.

COLD TO SOME PURPOSE.

May—What a cold manner Miss Elderly has!

Eva—Yes. Did you notice how she froze on to Jack Dashie?—[Truth.

MATILDA'S SACRIFICE.

A Dutch paper publishes the following significant advertisement from a disconsolate wife: "Adolphus. Return to your Matilda. The piano has been sold."—[London News.

RELENTLESS TIME.

"Wilt keep," I asked, "thy birthday?"
The girl misunderstood;
She sadly shook her head and sighed,
"I only wish I could!"—[Puck.

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

One of Them—There goes young Jack D'Or. They say his income is so large he can't get rid of it!

The Other One—Oh! so he's a single man, then?—[Truth.

ESTABLISHING AMICABLE RELATIONS.

New Missionary—I hope that our new relations may be pleasant.

Cannibal King—So do I. The fellow who was here before you was a regular roast.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Tobogganed Down a Mountain.

A short, compactly built man with a heavy blonde mustache took a toboggan slide down Lookout mountain the other afternoon. He went via the incline, and made the trip from the Point Hotel to the engine house, a distance of 4,500 feet, in three and one-half minutes, which is just one-third the time that it takes a car to descend, remarks the Chattanooga Times. Fully 100 people saw him make the lightning-like descent, and all were greatly excited. The nervy coaster, however, was as cool as the proverbial cucumber, and, upon reaching the foot of the mountain, walked away as coolly as though it had taken him an hour to descend. About 4 o'clock the coaster appeared at the Point Hotel with what appeared to be a block of wood about eight inches square under his arm. On one side of the block was a steel horse shoe, in the curve of which was a small flanged wheel. The other side of the block was slightly concave. The block was put on the outside rail of the incline, the wheel fitting close, and the horns of the horseshoe were on either side. Then the man put a heavy glove on his right hand, and, sitting on the block, started down the mountain without more ado. He held his feet crossed straight before him, and rested them on the iron rail. For a few feet the little one-wheeled car moved slowly, and then the speed increased, until it and its human freight were going down the mountain at a rate that made the spectators hold their breath. When a curve was reached the coaster slowed up slightly by pressing his heels against the rail and steadying himself by touching the cable with his gloved hand. Finally, when he reached the very heavy grade, just above the engine house, he took off all his brakes and came down like a shot out of a gun. Arriving at the bottom he put on the "heel" brakes and gently came to a stop just in the depot. Coolly rising from his queer vehicle he placed it under his arm and walked quietly away before any of the astonished spectators had a chance to recover their breath or ask any questions.

Catches Fakirs with a Camera.

Thomas Stevens, the American who rode around the world on a bicycle, and on horseback through Russia, is soon expected home from India. In a private letter to a friend in London, he says he has been investigating the mysteries of the Mahatmas, and that by the aid of his camera and his ingenuity he has discovered the secrets of those miracles of the fakirs which have puzzled the world ever since Marco Polo told of the wonderful things done by the magicians of Kubla Kahn. According to tradition and the repeated tales of travelers, the togi or fakirs of India have secret knowledge of certain forces of nature by which they can produce phenomena as inexplicable to Western science as the miracles. Mr. Stevens has put these oriental modern miracles to a practical test and claims to have obtained some remarkable results.—[Chicago Herald.

A BAD MAN IN OHIO.

But He Flourished a Century and a Half Ago.

A short time ago William Gable, a young man, was working near a big rock in the northwestern corner of Morgan County, Ohio, says the Toledo Blade. He accidentally knocked some moss off it and revealed two or three letters chiseled in the surface. He began to dig at once and removing the remaining moss found a message from Lewis Whetzle, or Wetzel, as he is known to pioneer history. On the face of the rock is the legend "Enjoy the peace which I have prepared for you," and to the right of this is the inscription cut into the sandstone: "Engraved by me, Lewis Whetzle, born in Virginia, February 29th, 1752."

The discovery of this rock, long buried beneath the wood's moss and leaves, brings to mind once more the wonderful deeds of daring of Whetzle. Close to this rock ran the old Federal trail, which led from Grave Creek to the Scioto towns. It crossed the Muskingum River at the present town of Gaysport. The town of the Delaware Indians was Duncan's Falls, five miles up the river. The trail ran close to this lettered rock on the high ridge just above it, and it is very likely that Whetzle did the work while on one of his scouting expeditions along this trail. It was on one of these that Whetzle, armed only with his knife and tomahawk, attacked a camp of four Indians. Three of them he killed, the fourth ran for his life and escaped.

Whetzle was a wonderful man in many respects. Not very tall, only five feet nine inches, he was a man of enormous strength. His shoulders were those of a giant and his chest gave notice to all that he could run a race with any savage and win. He was as dark and swarthy as an Indian, and his face was deeply pitted with the small-pox. His hair, and this was his special pride, reached, when combed to its full length, to the calves of his legs, and every Muskingum Indian had sworn to have his scalp. His eyes were black and shone with a fierce fire. He feared nothing and was wild or tame as he was either enemy or friend.

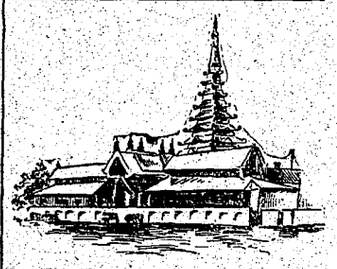
His name will be forever connected with the history of the border along the Ohio and through West Virginia.

A LOST TREASURE.

Seeking Hidden Jewels in Burmah, Further India.

It is now almost nine years since Great Britain annexed Upper Burmah after a successful war waged against King Theebaw. At that time, Mandalay, the capital, was occupied by British troops and during the occupation the crown jewels were stolen from the royal palace and so securely disposed of that every effort made since to find them proved ineffectual. Now after so many years the subject is revived by the deathbed confession of an English soldier, who said that he and a comrade stole the valuables. That comrade, Private William White, has been dispatched to Burmah by the Indian government to recover the lost treasure.

That the jewels are of great value is certain, for Burmah contains the richest ruby mines in the world and



ROYAL PALACE, MANDALAY, FROM WHICH THE CROWN JEWELS WERE STOLEN.

various other kinds of precious stones are abundantly found sixty miles from the capital.

Inhabited Thatch.

The town of Bangalore, in India, lies in a low, moist valley. There the conservator of forests took up his residence when he was reporting on the state of some woods in Bengal. He found the bungalow in a very dilapidated condition. The "chut"—a whitewashed ceiling-cloth stretched horizontally at the height of the walls, and hiding unseemly beams and rafters—was full of holes. So also was the thatch, as he knew from the patches of blue sky to be seen here and there.

I sent for the owner of the house, and ordered him to make the building thoroughly habitable.

"Sir," he replied, "it is the dry season. You only want the house for a month or so, and during that time there will not be a drop of rain. What need is there for repairs?"

He was plausible, but still I insisted on having the place put to rights. The next day when I reached the bungalow I found four or five thatchers and some servants loitering outside, but not a hand's turn of work had been done. Moreover, it was evident that they had not the slightest intention of beginning, for one of the thatchers approached me with joined hands, and said:

"You may hang me if you like, sahib, but I cannot work at that house."

"Why, what is the matter with it?" I asked, wonderingly.

"Come and see!"

Calling the other workmen, who had tied their hooked iron tools to the extremities of long bamboos, we approached the house, and then, standing by the doorways, began cautiously and apprehensively to pull down the chut, or ceiling-cloth.

The sight that met our eyes absolutely beggared description. The whole roof, thatch, rafters and beams, seemed literally alive with cobras. They swarmed in hundreds; hooded crests and angry heads hissed at us from every nook and corner. On examining the house further we found that the walls, made of sun dried bricks, were completely honeycombed with holes and snake-channels; and it was evident that the cobras had used the spot for years as a sort of nursery for bringing up their young. I am glad to add that, next day, the bungalow was burned to the ground.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

SOME of these days, let us hope, Colonel Dalton will be present when he is killed.

DR. TALMAGE ought to add a few fire extinguishers to his burning eloquence outfit.

WHERE will advertising pay? In a paper that is in touch with the people who can use your goods.

THE United States of America is the country that has more working days than any other country on the face of the earth.

THE House committee that is hunting a site for the Government Printing Office might strike a solid foundation by boring a few holes in the Potomac River.

THE big fire in Boston that destroyed the base-ball park, and incidentally more than a hundred buildings besides, started, as doubtless you have suspected, from a lighted cigarette.

REMENYI, the violinist, is a vegetarian of twelve years' standing. D'Albert, the pianist, is a rigid vegetarian, also, and is said to live principally on apples. Miss Lillian Russell, however, eats enough beefsteak for both of them.

A WEALTHY Seneca County (Ohio) farmer, who hoarded 5,000 bushels of wheat waiting for the price to advance to $1 per bushel, has discovered that the weevils, not caring to wait for a rise, have eaten the heart out of his grain, and that the entire contents of his granary is ruined.

FROM Madagascar comes the depressing news that Mr. Rainiriznanzanabolono, son-in-law of Prime Minister Rasanjy, has been sentenced to life imprisonment because of an insult to one of the royal family. At this distance it seems as if the matter might have been compromised by the amputation of four or five syllables of Mr. Rain etc.'s name.

THE proprietor of a San Francisco employment agency has given up business and will retire to San Quentin for eight years. It was his habit to exact $100 security for positions that never materialized. Doubtless in his case this habit has been checked, but attention is called to the episode for the benefit of his kind not yet reformed.

THE Indian as an individual is helpless in the tribal mass, because then he is organized against civilization and in favor of the tribe which is the enemy of the individual. The Indian as an individual separated from the tribe is all right, for then he truly learns to look out for number one, which after all is the real basis of individual progress.

WE do not think that a self-respecting public should support Charles Coghlan, whose desertion of his wife and betrayal of a young woman have given him sufficient advertising with which to put a new play on the road. When the public learns that it has means to prevent such flagrant violations of the moral code as is this of Coghlan, it will be in a fair way to stop them. No pure woman should go to a theater where Coghlan is playing.

WHEN a horse is entered for a race, he is carefully groomed and fed, to the end that he may do his best, but not so much attention is shown a man, although there is a great deal of racing these days, and competition is very sharp. It is said that American women pay less attention to getting the best results out of their husbands than any other race of women. The American husbands who do fairly well, and who work harder than those who succeed better, find very little appreciation.

THE tests of rapid firing cannon at Sandy Hook may strengthen the belief of persons who think that universal peace among the nations will be the outcome of the terrible war-engines with which armies are now being equipped. Six-pounder rifled cannon were fired at the rate of twenty-five shots a minute. One hundred shots were fired in four minutes and a half. A man with a repeating rifle would need to stir himself in order to keep even score with such rapid cannonading.

ALCOHOL in candies sold to school children! Here is a robust peril which may well alarm the hearts of all parents! Here is the insidious taste for unwholesome stimulant encouraged among the little ones at their books! What could the inventor of such improper and dangerous sweets have been thinking about? The evil is difficult to reach, but it should be blotted out. Children must not have the demon of intemperance awakened in them before they are old enough to appreciate their mortal danger.

THERE is the ever-present demand for good roads. A hundred million dollars could be spent within a year by towns, counties, States and the nation in road-making, which would repay the cost by the added value given to land, especially farm land. Of course it will be said that many of the unemployed are not physically able to do hard manual work on roads and aqueducts; but if only half of the unemployed were earning wages the problem of caring for the suffering would be just so much reduced. An impulse would be given to all industries which would afford employment, perhaps, for all, for at least part time.

AGAIN comes evidence from the West that there is only one kind of good Indian. The Indian's horror of anything in the nature of work is well known, but his weakness for carrying a gun led the War Department to believe that possibly he might be made useful as a frontier soldier. The experiment of enlisting a company of redskins was made, and they were stationed at Fort Omaha. Failure was the result. Lo was pleased with the gun and the brass buttons on his uniform, but he abhorred the little work required in drilling and the enforced use of soap nearly crazed him. The War Department, in disgust, has discharged and disbanded the company.

CHICAGO GRAPHIC: There is one bit of "advice to young writers" which none of the erudite articles upon the subject have given, and that is the necessity of brevity in addressing the editor. If there is anything to be said let it be said in the most concise manner possible. Do not impart to him a history of all the productions of your pen, and a plan of all you intend to do, and, above all, do not explain to him the gist of the article submitted—he will probably see it himself if it is there. Do not suggest any change in the policy of the paper and try to convince him he has made a mistake in rejecting your articles, and never invade the sanctum when you can avoid it, remembering always that the postman can be trusted with your manuscript, and the only "influence" your presence can have upon him is one that could hardly benefit your cause.

CONSIDERING the scandalous and brutal hazing episodes that have disgraced several of our universities within the last few months, it seems that some of those institutions might do worse than try the disciplinary system which obtains at Bowdoin and two or three other colleges. The Bowdoin method places the government of the undergraduates in the hands of the students themselves, beyond the reach of faculty interference or presidential veto. They have full power in all matters relating to good order and good manners in the college, and of course have the full responsibility. The governing body is called the "college jury," and its success may be judged from the statement of President Hyde, who says that "the government of the students by themselves has been better than the government of them by the faculty could have been." There is certainly food for reflection in these words for the faculties of Cornell and other colleges nearer home which have shown themselves utterly incapable of enforcing discipline or even common decency. As the college authorities have been found lacking, suppose they let the students assume the reins of government for a while. They can't, at least, make a worse mess of it than their preceptors have done.

YOUTH'S COMPANION: A bill has been introduced in Congress to make it unlawful for any alien to work for wages in the United States while retaining his residence in another country. The bill imposes as a penalty a fine upon the laborer, and a larger fine for the employing person. The proposed measure is aimed chiefly at industrious men and women who come daily or weekly, or at longer intervals, across our borders to labor in the United States, and give a dollar's worth of work for a dollar so long as they remain. The only fault that can be found with them is that they do not come to stay. One of the most serious objections to the immigrants whom we emphatically do not want is that too often they do come to stay. They are assisted hither by governments glad to be rid of them, in the hope and almost with the certainty that they will never be able to return. They are the shiftless, improvident or vicious comers who fill our almshouses and prisons with themselves and their progeny. They are the unfortunates bred in the slums of the old world, and shipped hither by padrones to swell the number of salaried beggars who exhibit their deformities on the street corners. Begin by keeping these out. It will be early enough by and by to think of putting up the bars against the few laborers who come across our borders with their dinner-pails.

The Rich Mendicants of France.

Mendicancy would appear to be almost as profitable in the outlying suburbs of Paris as in the city itself, where beggars sometimes die leaving substantial legacies behind them for their next of kin. Victor Hayet, aged 49, was supposed to be one of the most destitute and almsworthy inhabitants of Joinville-le-Pont, where he dwelt in a hovel by night and begged on the roads by day. For the last week he had disappeared from sight, and the police having been communicated with went to the hut, burst open the door, as there was no answer to their knocks, and found Hayet dead on the floor inside. His body showed no marks of foul play, and it was clear that the man had died suddenly from heart disease. In a dirty cupboard of his miserable room was found a parcel of bank notes amounting in value to £720. The mendicant's dog was heard howling in the cellar. The animal was half mad with hunger, and it choked itself eating a lump of bread thrown to it by the policemen.—London Telegraph.



SENATE BRIBERY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ON THE SEA ISLANDS.

QUAINT INHABITANTS OF A LITTLE KNOWN REGION.

Gentle and Patient Negroes Whose Lives Are Passed in Raising Crops of Cotton—Where a Great Hurricane Wrought Desolation—3,000 Human Beings Perished.

Produce Fine Cotton.

The full story of the horrors suffered last summer from the hurricane which desolated the islands along our southern Atlantic coast will never probably be fully told. The newspapers were full at that time with accounts of the misery of the people and the utter desolation wrought. At least 2,000 human beings lost their lives, 1,000 perished subsequently from exposure and disease, and between 20,000 and 30,000 were left homeless and helpless. In Scribner's Magazine Joel Chandler Harris, who has been in the South visiting the scene of the disaster, gives an interesting account of the present condition of the islands, and also tells something about the people who live on them. It is from this



A STORM-WRECKED MANSION ON ST. HELENA.

article that the following account is summarized:

The Sea Islands, as these are called, cover a good deal of territory altogether, for they reach down the whole coast from Charleston to Savannah. Those lying between Savannah and Port Royal are not so large, either in area or population, as those which extend from Port Royal to Charleston. All lie very near one another, separated by narrow lagoons. They are little known and rarely visited by the white people, and negroes form the bulk of the population. These are negroes of a rather peculiar kind. They are of the slave type of the African; their ancestors were brought over from Africa, where, as slaves for generations, they were engaged in raising cattle and rude forms of agriculture. These traits which excited the rapacity of the slave-trader still manifest themselves in the negroes of the Sea Islands in a way that is both attractive and touching. They are gentle, unobtrusive and friendly; they are patient and uncomplaining.

The Cotton Growth.

The Sea Islands produce the finest and highest priced cotton in the world and the land on which it is grown recuperates and enriches itself from year to year. This cotton enters into the manufacture of the finest goods and is worth 25 cents a pound when carelessly prepared, 60 cents when carefully gathered. These, by the way, are high prices for cotton and many of the negroes, therefore,



AN ISLAND HOME.

are comparatively well to do and own from ten to fifty acres of land, but the majority, of course, are poor and thriftless. The cotton planters do not renew their soil as often as they should, and the consequence is that the cotton has lately deteriorated somewhat in quality. It is for this reason that this cotton stands some chance of being crowded from the market by importations from Egypt. In that country cotton nearly as good is raised and much more cheaply. Last year $5,000,000 worth of it was imported into the United States.

Mr. Harris cannot speak in terms sufficiently high of the relief work done by Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society for the people of the Sea Islands. Tirelessly, with unremitting zeal the members of the society work, dealing out food and provisions—a peck of grits and a pound of pork which are the rations for a family of six. These are carried home by the natives from the



TRAVELING ON THE SEA ISLANDS.

relief station in their curious little bull sulkies. The Red Cross people are much hampered in their good work by lack of funds, but they do everything that is possible toward ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate natives.

A NEPHEW OF HENRY CLAY.

He Is Peddling Notions on the Streets of San Diego, Cal.

In one of the humblest cottages in San Diego, Cal., lives an old man whose tall form and distinguished appearance have made him a familiar figure on the streets of that city. He may be seen any day going from door to door with a basket strapped around him, peddling notions. This venerable old man, who was one day in fairly comfortable circumstances, is named Cyprian Clay, and his father was a brother of that brilliant political leader of bygone days, Henry Clay. He is now 81 years old, and his career of over four score years has been an eventful one. He can recall many of the most stirring incidents in the early history of this country as if they happened but yesterday, and prides himself on his acquaintance with many of those intellectual giants who flourished during the days of his illustrious uncle. Reverses overtook him and now, with a daughter, the last of his seven children, he is passing his last days in poverty, eking out a scanty living for the two from the sale of his wares.



CYPRIAN CLAY, AND HIS PEDDLING OUTFIT.

The Ancient Idea of God.

A specially interesting subject occupied the Victoria Institute recently. Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, describes some results of his examination of the Babylonian tablets. He showed from one of these, of about the period 650 B. C., that the king used the word God as a monotheist would; and even so far back as 3000 B. C. the tablets bore the same expression in the same sense. Evidence has, indeed, accumulated of late which tends to show that the Babylonian Pantheon, supposed to include thirteen deities, was really monotheistic. In the discussion which followed Mr. Rassam, Maj. Conder, and Canon Girdlestone took part, and it was pointed out that in the early Egyptian records also there was evidence of a primitive faith in one God.—London Telegraph.

Fishing for Suckers.

One hears an echo of hard times among the people lately returned from the winter resorts of Florida. There are complaints of exorbitant charges at hotels, and of the determination of everybody in some Florida towns to pluck the Northern stranger. "Our season is short and we have to make the most of it," is the explanation at St. Augustine. "What do you do in the summer and autumn?" asked a visitor. "Oh, nothing," was the reply; "just wait for you folks to come back."

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Many Tax Titles Are Worthless—Bay City May Have a Hard Campaign Against Small-Fox—Hard Times Among Michigan Wholesalers.

Sharks Are Hit Again.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Fowler vs. Campbell et al., relative to the sale of lands in Manistee County for delinquent taxes, hundreds of tax titles secured at the sales for taxes of 1887 to 1890, both inclusive, are invalid. The sales for the years mentioned were made under the general tax law of 1889, which provides in section 53 that the publication of notice of sale shall be equivalent to personal service of notice on all persons not personally served. The opinion, however, declares that this section must be construed in connection with section 53, which provides that the subpœna shall be served personally upon the delinquent taxpayer, if he can be found in the State. In the case decided, the delinquent owners lived in Michigan, though not in Manistee County, but no effort whatever was made to get personal service on them. For this reason the court held the deeds invalid. In the acts subsequent to 1889 no provision for personal service is made.

Soldiers' Monument Unveiled.

The most striking feature in the observance of Memorial Day in the State was the unveiling at Grand Rapids of the monument at the Soldiers' Home. In the morning a parade was given down down, with an address by Fred A. Maynard, and then every one went to the home. Department Commander Karitz presided at the unveiling, and Secretary of State Wahington Gardner delivered the address. The monument is of Barre granite, eighteen feet high, and cost $2,500. It is surmounted by the figure of a veteran soldier 6 feet 8 inches in height, chiseled from a solid block. The shaft is 3 feet square and 14 feet 10 inches high, and bears the inscription:

In Memory of the
Soldiers and Sailors who Fought
in the War of the Rebellion,
1861-1865.

Below the shaft on the front of the third base is the Michigan coat of arms in bronze, and on the second base are the words in raised letters, "Michigan Soldiers' Home." The base is 7 feet 8 inches square and rests on a solid foundation of masonry. The monument stands in the Home Cemetery, which is laid out in the form of a maltese cross, in the northwest corner of the grounds. Another notable event was the laying of the corner stone of a $200,000 city hall at Bay City.

Letter Was Forged.

Sarah E. Chamberlain, who makes the sensational claim for $20,000 in the will of old Moses W. Wheelock, has left for her home in Watertown, S. D. She says she corresponded regularly with Wheelock, and they were engaged to be married. One day she received a letter purporting to be from him, saying he had concluded to break the engagement. The handwriting was not Wheelock's. Mistrusting something, Mrs. Chamberlain wrote a letter to the old man, inclosing it in a letter to a friend. Wheelock was thunderstruck. He replied that he never wrote declining to marry her. The letter was a forgery. Wheelock was furious, for the evidence was conclusive that his correspondence had been intercepted. It is believed now that the heirs will settle with Miss Chamberlain, to prevent certain disagreeable matters being aired in the courts.

Michigan Grocers Ask for Time.

A committee from the Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association was in Chicago conferring with manufacturers and grocers respecting an extension of credits during the continuance of the present depression. President W. B. Gould, of Detroit, said: "We were well received by the Chicago people. During these times the wholesale men are compelled to give long credits, and collections are very slow. Chicago dealers are strict business men and hold us down to the prompt payment of their bills. We have succeeded in securing their agreement to our requests, and return home well pleased with the result of our mission."

Condition of Michigan State Banks.

Banking Commissioner Sherwood issued a consolidated statement of the condition of the 160 State Banks and three trust companies of Michigan. The aggregate capital stock is $12,346,666 and the total deposits $56,175,987. The total savings deposits, $33,438,114, show an increase of $1,222,016, and the total commercial deposits, amounting to $22,737,872, an increase of $1,431,844. The total increase in deposits since Dec. 19, 1893, the date of the last report, was $2,653,891. The items of loan and discounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages amount to $59,681,176, an increase of $1,873,934 since the last report.

Record of the Week.

FIVE young girls were inducted into the sisterhood of St. Dominic at St. Joseph's Hospital at Adrian.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN senior law students of the University of Michigan were admitted to the bar.

THE H. Witbeck Lumber Company's dry kilns at Marinette, with 150,000 feet of lumber, were burned. Loss, $25,000; partly insured.

AT Whitehall fire destroyed the two-story and basement store building of Albert Mears and his large warehouse, 60x100 feet, and three stories high. The loss will approximate $10,000, with insurance of $2,500. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

JUDGE RUSSELL passed sentence on five Muskegon criminals, as follows: James W. Smith, convicted of deadly assault on Ate Goudberg for the purpose of robbery, ten years in Jackson; Pearl Stanton, five years at Ionia; F. Jerry, three; Albert Butts, two years; Otto Goosen, eighteen months; all for burglary.

THE bridges at Lansing are in poor condition, and the finances of the city will not warrant the erection of new ones.

WHILE Sells' circus was in Port Huron Charles McGowan, aged 12, was trampled upon by the crowd and very badly injured.

GEORGE CENC, of Chicago, and Joseph Sable were driving in a wagon to the latter's farm near Muskegon, when Sable became violently insane, pounced on Cenc, and threw him from the wagon, breaking his leg. Afterward he got a gun and attempted to shoot Cenc. Sable is still at large, armed, and the neighborhood is terror-stricken.

ALPENA sawmills are all closed on account of high water.

A RATTLING good bicycle club has been organized at Mt. Clemens.

A MORENCI man, on a wager, ate twenty-seven oranges inside of thirty minutes.

W. H. TINSMAN'S fine barn near Romeo, containing 800 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by lightning.

THERE isn't a saloon in Alger County, so they say, and it isn't a local option county, either. Just superlatively good.

REV. E. M. DUFF, of Ann Arbor, preached in Emanuel Church, Detroit, Sunday. He rode all the way on his bicycle.

A TECUMSEH crowd gave a minstrel show in Morenci. The audience were not pleased and rudely left before the show was out.

THE Chapin mine, which recently started up again at Iron Mountain, relieving many starving workingmen, now employs 480 persons.

YPSILANTI ladies have already raised $1,000 for a soldiers' monument. Mrs. Mary A. Starkweather will give $1,000 if $1,000 more can be raised, the idea being to spend $3,000.

GEORGE GIBBS, of Eckford Township, Calhoun County, is the latest "youngest soldier." He enlisted in 1861, when he was only 13. He was a drummer boy, but carried a musket.

ARMADA has made up her mind to celebrate the coming Fourth in the good old-fashioned manner, and will try and make noise enough so that they can be heard in the next county.

WHILE Charles Carpenter was shearing sheep near Otter Lake one of the animals kicked, driving one point of the shears into his neck and the other back of his ear, severing an artery. Carpenter will probably die.

THE last convict to attempt escape from Ionia was Michael O'Neil, of Detroit. He was caught removing bricks from the wall and had plenty of apparatus for rendering any guard insensible who might try to stop him.

A GANG of ten toughs lay in wait for Evangelist R. H. Burke at Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Burke thinks he saved his life by going up a different street from the one they expected. The trouble sprang from religious difficulties.

THE female school teacher who gets a job at Ingalls, Menominee County, must be a corker. The advertisement says she must be "passably good-looking, hold a second-grade certificate, have plenty of muscle and wear a No. 3 shoe."

A CENTRAL LAKE hotel, says a truthful man in a rival town, was supposed to be bedevilled with ghosts. The landlord went for the mysterious noises, and prying off a few boards, found hundreds of bats. Three hundred were killed.

A MINISTER from some other town went into a Belding barber shop to get shaved. He wanted entirely new linen and promised to pay liberally for everything, only he wanted the best shave going. He gave the barber 11 cents, one cent being for the extra pains.

FRANK TURN, one of the victims of the Battle Creek railroad horror, who has been in the hospital for seven months has just left for his home in Stroudsburg, Pa. He was the most badly injured of all the survivors. The Presbyterian church of his town has just sent thirty Bibles for use in the hospital.

IN many of the exchanges received by the Free Press complaint is made that in a number of orchards the small black worm which was so prevalent last year is already at work, some trees being stripped of their foliage. Spraying with paris green or london purple is said to be effective in destroying the pests.

BAD AXE people have struck upon a new scheme for socials. It is known as the "extortion social." The way it works is this: A committee of six is appointed to assess fines, and none but they are informed of the rules until some infraction has cost him or her 2 cents. There are fines for coming late, awkwardness at the table, for married men talking to other men's wives, and in fact, for nearly everything. If a person thinks a fine unjust he appeals to a jury, but the jurymen cost 2 cents each.

THE jury at Hastings trying Asa Tefft for the murder of his uncle, Leroy Rogers, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Rogers lived alone on a farm, and Tefft was his guest in the early part of last January. The day before the murder Tefft made a pretense of going home, returning probably in the early evening. Tefft then shot the old man and mutilated him with an ax. It is not believed there was any quarrel. Rogers was supposed to have money, and the murder was undoubtedly for the purpose of robbery.

MR. FROST, of Berville, has a cow, and that cow created quite a sensation the other day. It was tied to a long rope, so that it could graze in the village streets. The line was so long that it crossed the sidewalk. While the milk-producer was chewing her cud along came a young lady, and noticing the rope, attempted to step over it. It was a fruitless attempt, for just then the cow sprang to one side, the rope straightened up, and the young lady went up. When she came down the people thought there had been a miniature earthquake.

MARSHAL ED O'DONNELL, who arrested the alleged moonshiners in Lake County, says he drank some of the product of the stills. "It is about the vilest stuff ever manufactured. Its principal ingredients are raw alcohol and a very coarse kind of chewing tobacco. One of my witnesses took a drink and was sick three days afterwards. The moonshiners did not peddle the stuff as you would strawberries. Those who wanted whisky left a bottle in the woods with the money, and on returning would find the money gone but the bottle full."

THE Indians at Garden River, near the Soo, celebrated the feast of Corpus Christi, but they don't call it that. They call it "shooting the devil," and have the biggest kind of a time. Whether the devil died of his wounds cannot be definitely stated at the present writing.

AT Kalamazoo, the Circuit Court jury gave the estate of John Walker judgment for $7,000 against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Walker was killed in April, 1893, while cutting a trolley wire over the company's tracks, acting under orders of the company.

INDIGNANT Oxfordites recently tried white cap methods on a widower named McCutcheon and his housekeeper. McCutcheon has sworn out complaints against several well-to-do farmers who had a hand in the affair, and a sensation is rife in that neck of the woods.

THE company that proposes to build an electric railway between Port Huron and Lexington has filed articles of incorporation. It is capitalized at $200,000, the incorporators being Edgar A. Brennan and T. W. Bainbridge, of Toledo, and William C. Maybury, George Schaffer, William Nichols, C. W. Harrah, and Elwood T. Hance, of Detroit.

A MODEL RESIDENCE.

ELEGANT HOME FOR ONE WITH MODERATE MEANS.

Suitable for Any Part of the Country Except the Extreme South—Costs Little More than the Ugly Packing Boxes that Some Erect.

A Neat Country Residence.

This design was carried out, and is a very neat and attractive home, and as it was necessary in the arranging of this plan to obtain the required amount of room and conveniences at a given cost, the exterior had to be very plain and simple in detail to allow it.

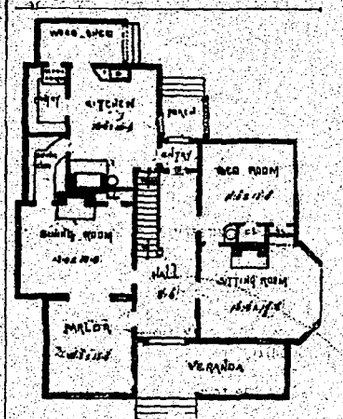
The front faces the west. Thus we have a south view from four rooms on first floor, and a front view from dining-room. The front veranda



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

is wide, and arranged so that a group can sit out upon it with ease; the hall is eight feet wide, with an easy flight of platform stairs leading up to the floor above, the platform or landing being on a level with floor over kitchen wing, making two risers more up to floor in main house. There is a cellar under the whole house, the laundry being under kitchen. The stairs to cellar are placed under main stairs, and reached directly from the kitchen.

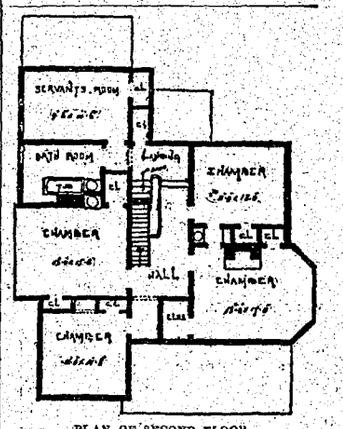
The wood-shed is a convenient feature to all country houses, and should always be connected with the kitchen.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

The refrigerator is built in pantry, with an opening into wood-shed, through which to put the ice into tank; the connection from kitchen to dining-room is through the large china closet, which is fitted up with shelves, press table, etc., and makes a perfect butler's pantry. The parlor and dining-room are connected by sliding doors; the dining and sitting rooms have open fire places, with hard-wood mantels; the sitting-room has a hard-wood book-case built into recess to right of mantel, and the bed-room connected with sitting-room is a good room, and provided with two closets and stationery washbowl.

The second story contains four large chambers, with an abundance of closet room, a good servant's bedroom over kitchen, and a large bathroom; hot and cold water is supplied to all wash-bowls, sink and bath. There is also a large attic over the second floor, capable of being finished off into two or three rooms if desired, and yet have enough for storage. The roof is shingled, and the exterior walls clapboarded; the interior finished in pine, which is filled and varnished, the cut and incised work being picked out in ebony. The estimated cost of this house is $3,000, and is a good example of what can be done for that sum, as



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

the general arrangement is such as to show considerable variety on the exterior, producing an architectural effect only obtained by the natural combinations and workings of the constructive part of the structure with the least expenditure of labor and detail in design. This is one of the most attractive homes for the amount expended, and for the country is all that is desirable in every respect.

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Good Place for Them.

The Lawrenceville district of Pittsburg has made another exportation of Hungarians, Italians and Slavs to the cotton plantations of Texas. The crowd numbered 200, which makes 700 already sent from the one district alone, and the third exportation from Lawrenceville in three months.

ONE of the ladies in fancy dress was, though fair enough, a trifle fat. There spake to her a reporter: "May I ask what character you represent?" "Helen of Troy," she answered. "What did you think it was?" "Well," he murmured, "I thought you might be Helen of Avoirdupois!"—Tid-Bits.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Hill's silence is taken to mean that he still has his knife under his coat.

Incomplete returns indicate that Mondays election in Oregon gave the Republicans a glorious victory.

If protection is a "fraud and a robbery," what frauds and robbers these Democratic Senators are.

As a result of the Polish riots at Clevel'nd, 33 of them have started back to their European homes in disgust. This is a movement which should be encouraged.

The democratic party has done more in one year to abate the 'smoking nuisance' than all other organizations combined have in twenty years. —*Inter Ocean.*

The only democrats who can truthfully say they are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, are the senators who have been speculating in sugar stocks. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The annual encampment of Michigan Division, Sons of Veterans, announced to be held on June 20, 21 and 22nd, at Three Rivers, has been postponed till June 27th, 28th, and 29th.

The next time democrats vote for reform they will take care to add: Provided it is not incompatible with the interest or opposed to the inclinations of the sugar trust."—*N. Y. World, (Dem.)*

The Atlanta *Tribune* says that it is likely that every county in this district will present its favorite son for the congressional nomination. Crawford county has many prodigal but no favorite sons. Who is yours?

The Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in the Quincy Illinois district, was elected last Monday by 2,000 majority. The district went 5,000 democratic in 1892. The court will now have a republican majority.

The present Administration will long be remembered as the one under which the democracy possessed complete control in all branches of the government without the ability to make any practical use of it.—*N. Y. Press.*

Populists in Arkansas have determined to boycott the railroads and go to their State conventions on mules. It will be a convention if the mules and Pops break loose in voice at the same time.—*Inter Ocean.*

Washington Gardner, secretary of state, has promised Chester Hatch that he and Gov. Rich will attend the annual encampment of the Northern Michigan Soldiers and Sailors' association in this city in September.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

Last year the Democrats at Martinsburg, W. Va. elected their mayor by 72 majority and four out of five aldermen. Tuesday the Republicans elected the mayor by 229 majority and four out of five aldermen. Evidently the people are in favor of another change.

Georgia which refused to participate in the Worlds Fair and opposed national appropriations for that purpose, now asks Congress for $500,000 to help her out with her cotton exposition. Among her other exhibits Georgia shows a superior article of home-grown gall.

"On a Mission for Kossuth" is the title of an article of personal experience in the June *Century* by W J. Stillman, the art critic, who gives his impressions of the great Hungarian during the American visit, and recounts a trip to Budapest which the writer undertook soon after. The number contains two portraits of Kossuth, one taken in America in 1851, from a recent photograph, and there is also reproduced in facsimile a portion of an autograph cipher-letter written by Kossuth to Mr Stillman at the time of his mission.

Congressman Avery of this state has done good service in showing up the record of the party in power with reference to the enormous increase of expenditures, by the pension department. This large increase in 1893—about $200,000—was caused by the employment of pension spies and extra examiners. The appropriation of $200,000 was used up and a deficit $200,000 was piled up by the pension department in its efforts to put the brand of fraud on worthy pensioners. In the meantime thousands of pension claims are hung up by the special examiners to whom they are referred, and the excuse is "limited appropriations." They would be a thrifty lot of butchers if they could have free access to the treasury.—*Det. Journal.*

The Senate's motto in tariff legislation is "Trust or Bust." Either the trusts must be cared for or the tariff bill will be "busted."—*Toledo Blade.*

In the case of Miss Sadie M. Means, the young lady who was dismissed from church for working in a telephone exchange on Sunday, the Southern Presbyterian general assembly voted to sustain the synods action, which will result in the restoration of her membership. This can only be interpreted to mean that the Presbyterian church South does not regard it as sinful to work on Sunday in order to hold a position.—*Blade.*

Among the contributors to the *Century* for June are Mark Twain, Frank R. Stockton, Thomas A Edison, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John Burroughs, Timothy Cole the engraver, Ajalmer Hjorth Boyesen, W. J. Stillman, Brander Matthews, John Fox, Jr., Alexander W. Drake, Thomas A. Janviers, Will H. Low, Dr. Albert Shaw, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and eleven ex-ministers of the United States.

THE BAY VIEW SEASON.

Interest will soon tend toward Bay views delightfully cool and bracing climate. The Assembly and summer University announcements are already out in the June *Bay View Magazine*, which can be had by addressing J. M. Hall, Flint, Mich. This time it is radiant with illustrations, gives all the assembly programs, University course, expenses, etc. The University opens July 12 with 46 instructors, the Assembly on July 19, and all Michigan roads will sell half fare tickets daily, from July 9 to 18th inclusive, return limit August 16. Round trip tickets from here will be $3. 75 while all living expenses there are only five to seven dollars, or even less, per week. Bay View furnishes the finest programs, and best summer school advantages it has ever offered. Have you ever been there? Great place. Finest in all the world.

Communication.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:—My election to the office of Town Clerk having been contested by the Town Board, I now hereby notify all public officers, either State, County or Town, from whom I received letters, to excuse me for not giving them any attention now, but hope to do so after the next term of Circuit Court, unless the State Attorney errs, and the Supreme Court erred before. Also, should our present omnipotent board overrule their decision, they should open a Law School for the purpose of enlightening members of the Legislature, and lawyers generally, as they are evidently out of their sphere when tilling our lands for a living.

PETER W. STEPHAN.
Box 16, Grayling, Mich.

Decoration Day.

The celebration of Decoration day was attended with even more than usual enthusiasm and evidence of popular interest in the memorial services. Perhaps it was because of the brutal attacks made upon the old veterans by men who either fought against the Republic or were too unpatriotic to go to its defense, that the popular heart went forth so warmly to the heroes of the Union armies living and dead. Whatever the cause it was made evident yesterday that those who calculate upon a diminution of national gratitude with the progress of years toward the men who saved the republic are ignorant of American sentiment. The addresses delivered were animated with the same patriotism that inspired Lincoln at Gettysburg, and the marching veterans presented a spectacle at once touching and impressive. The lesson of Decoration day will never pass away while a veteran survives or a soldier's grave remains to be decorated.

Ex-Justice K. F. Sutherland has returned from Canada, where he had escaped, to prevent going to the penitentiary along with McKane, for election fraud. He confessed his crimes in open court and was sentenced to 2 years and eight months in the penitentiary. The following paragraph is an extract from his confession:—"From my knowledge of the election of 1893, held at Gravesend, from the direct knowledge I had and the knowledge that came to me indirectly, I estimate the number of fictitious votes cast at that election in the Second election district at have been between 800 and 900; the number of fictitious votes on that day cast in all the districts to have been between 1,400 and 1,500. The actual votes cast at that election were about 2,100 and 2,200 in number. The actual number of votes cast in the year 1892, at the election in Gravesend was 2,000 or 2,200, and there was cast in 1892 about 1,000 or 1,100 fictitious ballots. In both years the fictitious ballots cast were what is called straight Democratic tickets. I am unwilling to inculpate any other and will take upon myself, without sharing with any one else, the burden of what I myself did in the Second election district on last election day. I folded with my own hands two lots of paper ballots, each 100 or 200 in number, which were fictitiously cast in my presence on that day. I have placed in the the hands of Mr Shepard, the Deputy Attorney General, a full statement of my participation in the whole crime, including the concealment of the registry list and the casting of fictitious votes given, upon his examination of me."

ITEMS OF INTEREST

FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE

History of Grayling.

1879.

Grayling and Brook trout, at the Grayling House. D. Shoppenagon shot a bear, Monday. R. Hanson in town superintending his new building. Officers of the Michigan Central dined at the Hartwick House. Terrific storm of wind blew down the new building of S., H. & Co.

1881.

Grading of Court House yard finished. Fishing parties chased by Mosquitos. J. M. Jones had his new lot plowed and fenced. A. J. Rose returned from Southern Michigan with his family. Willie Masters met with an accident by running a nail through his foot. J. M. Finn went fishing to recuperate his exhausted frame. M. E. Social at the hall.

1882.

D. Shoppenagon reports great success with his gun. Sailing, Hanson & Co. finish an extension of the mill. H. Head killed two dogs caught raiding his sheep pen. Peter Aebli returned from Cincinnati. N. Seder and family moved to Frederic. L. D. Finn visits his brother, J. M. John Walker returned from England. Marriage of R. S. Babbitt and Miss Jennie Stephan. Meeting of citizens to arrange for a Fourth of July celebration. Republican county convention held.

1883.

N. Michelson returned from a western trip. Mrs. J. Ball returned from a visit with friends at Chesaning. W. R. Steckert and wife of South Branch, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hadley. D London and family move to Portage Lake. Board of Review in session. Death of Minnie, 7 year old daughter of N. Michelson. Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kilborn, a daughter. Death of wife of C. H. Turner. M. J. Conniue, J. K. Bates and J. M. Finn elected as a Board of School Trustees.

1884.

M. S. Hartwick went to Bay City. J. K. Hanson commenced the erection of a residence. Dr. Woodworth moved into his new residence. Son of D. Robinson fell into the river and was rescued by his companions. Wedding of Elmer Ostrander and Miss Leona Ayers. Decoration services held in Grayling. John Kelly's was the only grave in Grayling cemetery and Henry Marvin, of Beaver Creek, in the country.

1885.

Lewis Fox completed his residence and Mike Conway accepted a position on the railroad. Dr. Thatcher engages in a new industry, raising chickens. M. Christenson sold his Livery Stable, Mrs. J. M. Jones went to Gaylord on a visit. Rained hard on Decoration day. Huckleberry bushes full of blossoms. J. M. Finn and W. A. Masters went on a fishing trip. C. W. Wheeler resigned the position of Township Clerk. Letter received by Mrs. O. Palmer from Master Frank Mickleson, visiting in Denmark. H. L. Lamport left the employ of the M. C. R. R. Final exercises of school, for the year, held at the church. S. S. Claggett plants shrubbery.

1886.

S. H. & Co. put on a night crew at the mill, with J. M. Jones as sawyer. Chas. Saunders opened an Ice Cream Parlor. Mrs. O. J. Bell receives a visit from her sisters, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Castor. Born to N. P. Olson and wife, a son. Mr. and Mrs. O. Palmer went to Coldwater to attend a meeting of the Michigan Press Association. Memorial Day observed in a kind of a way. Opening of Grayling Summer Normal School. Board of Review closed a ten day's session. Mrs. Belva Lockwood delivered a lecture at the Opera House.

1887.

J. L. Wild sold his lots near the river to N. Johnson. H. Mantz returned from the Upper Peninsula. W. S. Chalker and family move into Grayling. R. Hanson went to Bay City. A. J. Rose brought in a new variety of potatoes of his own raising. The G. A. R. give R. Hanson a vote of thanks for donation he made them. Messrs. R. Hanson, N. P. Sailing and others, with their wives go down the river on a fishing excursion. Death of only child of Chris. Range. G. L. Alexander and wife go fishing. Mrs. J. C. Evans makes the G. A. R. boys a donation. Memorial services were interesting and well attended, even if it did rain. Arrival of first lot of cattle purchased by the Grayling Cattle Company. Messrs. Hum, Masters and Purchase go fishing.

1888.

N. Persons erects an addition to his residence. Levi Clement and family move to Otsego Lake, Mrs. Gwatkins, dies at her home in Center Plains. J. Murphy and Miss Jennie Chase married by Rev. J. W. Taylor. Frank Owens returns from Gladstone. Gilbert Bosom, member of Marvin Post, died at his home in Beaver Creek and was given a soldiers' funeral, sermon preched by Comrade James. Celebration of Miss Cora Wight's fifteenth birthday. Prof. Wallace and wife leave Grayling. Decoration day poorly observed in Grayling. On account of the arrival of a circus the observance was postponed for a year. Jno. Staley returned from a fishing trip accompanied with a string of trout. Inspirator at mill breaks and causes a shut down. A new stock of bustles received by S., H. & Co.

1889.

Great scheme in Prize Baking Powder at Claggett & Pringles'. Arrival of bell for Presbyterian church. Death of J. C. Bosom, of Beaver Creek. Memorial services in Grayling were more complete than heretofore and were engaged in during a storm of rain and snow. Rev. Putnam delivered the oration. Death of Mrs. Peter Hanson in her 26th. year. Death of youngest child of O. Nutton, aged 8 years. Mrs. L. St. John and son went on a visit to friends in Berrien county. Master Eddie Hartwick left for West Point. A howl of indignation raised by members of one of our churches, because they were not invited by the G. A. R. to attend and participate in the services preparatory to Memorial Day.

1890.

The *Democrat* takes an apprentice to learn the business. (?) R. Hanson elected School Trustee to succeed O. Palmer. Decoration services largely attended and greater interest shown than heretofore. Democrats kick on account of the town flag being used on Memorial Day. N. Michelson bought out both of the City Markets. Mrs. J. M. Jones went to Mason on a visit to mother of J. M. A. Gronleff moves into his new residence. Erection of fence around the church and parsonage. Musicale given at the church by Mrs. Ashmore and pupils. R. Hanson broke ground for a new residence.

1891.

Born to Carl Wilson and wife, a son. Mrs. J. Patterson went to Brighton on a visit to her parents. O. J. Bell returned from the Upper Peninsula.—Mrs. D. M. Kneeland went to Milwaukee for a visit. Mrs. James Woodburn and mother went to Southern part of the State for a visit. O. Palmer returned from a business trip to Jonesville and Hudson. Memorial day observed in a more general manner and with increased interest. Sheriff Wakeley took Owen Casten to the House of Correction at Detroit. Mrs. Masters went to Hillsdale for a visit with Nora, her daughter. J. Patterson went to Lansing, and Messrs. Staley, Masters, Canfield and Babbitt down the river after fish. Miss Emma DeWaele and pupils gave a musicale at the Opera House.

1892.

Everybody applauds the Grayling Cornet Band. W. Pringle went to Manistee for a visit. D. B. Conner called to Mattawan. Huckleberries in full bloom. E. W. Vandyne receives a visit from his aged mother. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, a bouncing boy. Decoration services held and showed that greater interest was taken, as all the prominent business houses were closed and decorated. Womens' Home Missionary Society gave a Tea at the Parsonage. Rev. S. Taylor and a friend went down the AuSable river for recreation and fishing. Sister of L. J. Patterson arrives and will assist him in the office. J. Staley lost a fine breastpin set with diamonds.

1893.

Colonel Worden returned from Wisconsin. A. J. Rose delivered the Memorial address at Roscommon. H. T. Shafer resigned the office of Township Treasurer of Center Plains. Comrade Hatch, of Cheboygan, in town on a visit and was the guest of W. S. Chalker. Mrs. D. Trotter went to Bay City for a short visit with friends and with Mr. T. who is there on business. Comrade Jubb, of Gaylord and Thomas of West Branch, were visiting in town. M. S. Hartwick went to West Point, N. Y., to see Eddie graduate. Eugene Hebert and Miss A. Charron married by Fr. Webeler. Rev. Caster delivered a lecture at the M. E. church on his trip to Palestine. Memorial Day was participated in by increased numbers, and every member of the Post present except eight. Weather warm. Grayling Glee Club again covered itself with honors as "with a garment". Grayling dramatic company, amateurs, presented "Among the Breakers," to a large audience at the Opera House.

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Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

Additional Locals.

Convention Notice.

The Peoples' Party of Crawford County will hold a convention at Grayling, Saturday evening, June 16th, 1894, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Lansing, July 4th, '94. Also to Congressional Convention when called; to reorganize the county committee, and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Every township is requested to send one delegate, for every fifty voters.

Women delegates are admitted to both county and state conventions. Let there be a full delegation.

By order of Committee.

Card of Thanks.

The Committee on Memorial Day services in behalf of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, and Marvin Relief Corps, No. 162, take this manner of respectfully thanking the citizens for decorating their homes; the business men for their liberal contributions and for closing their places of business during the afternoon of Memorial Day; the Grayling Glee Club and the Grayling Cornet Band for the music so excellently rendered by them; the orator, Hon. W. R. West, for his excellent address, and to all others who co-operated with us in strewing the graves of our departed comrades with flowers in commemoration of the part they took in defending the flag of the Union; and to the Knights of Maccabees and Independent Order of Foresters, especially, for the open and public part they took in appearing in procession with us.

W. S. CHALKER,
O. PALMER,
A. L. POND,
J. C. HANSON, } COM.

Fourth of July.

At an adjourned meeting, of which J. Patterson was chairman and J. W. Hartwick, secretary, held at the Town Hall, last Thursday evening, the following officers and committees were appointed:

FINANCE—Geo. Comer, M. Hanson and F. Brigham.

PROGRAMME—J. Patterson, J. C. Burton and P. Manwaring.

GAMES—A. H. Marsh, Geo. L. Alexander and C. P. Mickelson.

FIRE WORKS—F. W. Culver, Thos. Pries and John Staley.

DECORATIONS—A. L. Pond, Frank Mickelson and J. W. Hartwick.

ORATION—R. Hanson, N. Michelson and M. Hanson.

ARRANGEMENTS—G. McKay, A. L. Pond, L. Clement, O. Palmer and W. Pringle.

TRAINS—L. N. Chamberlain, A. W. Canfield and M. Hanson.

MUSIC—F. Wall, W. F. Benkelman, Mrs. C. T. Jerome and Ike Rosenthal.

PARADE—Messrs. Carney, Claggett and Wall.

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY—Wm. S. Chalker.

MARSHAL—J. M. Jones.

Commencement Week.

All the grades of our schools are engaged in preparing appropriate closing exercises for Commencement Week, beginning Tuesday, June 19th. The following will be the order of exercises during the week:

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, p. m., Primary exercises.

Wednesday, 2 o'clock, p. m., Second and Third Primary.

Thursday, 2 o'clock, p. m., Fourth Grade exercises.

Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, Senior and Junior exercises.

All these exercises will be held in the "High School" room except the last, which will be held in the M. E. church.

We trust that the various organizations will not arrange for social occasions for this week, so that all who are interested in our schools may encourage pupils and teachers by their presence at these exercises.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.—Large size 50c and $1.00. 2

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at L. FOURNIER'S Drug Store. 2.

$65. $65.

SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS and Fifty-Nine Cents is what it will cost you to

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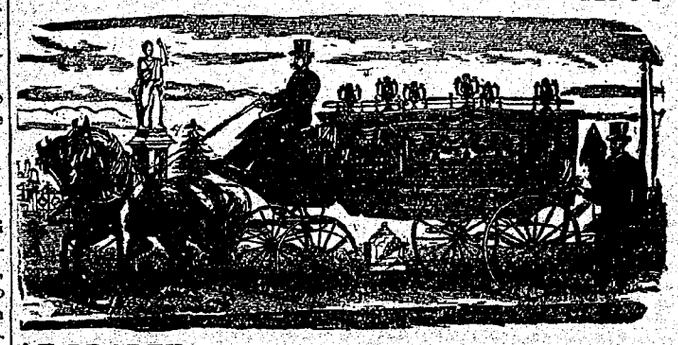
a House whose external surface measures Twenty-five Hundred Square Feet. Of course, a larger

HOUSE

will take more paint and a smaller one less, but the price ranges accordingly. In order to obtain this remarkable result, you will have to buy your paint at

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS!

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

HARRY W. EVANS,

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Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTIONERY; CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

BURNT OUT, BUT STILL IN THE RING!!

GENTS, now is your time to

GET YOUR SPRING & SUMMER SUITINGS!

I have a full line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

Which I am making up in the best style, I employ First Class hands, and therefore do first class work. I do not rush my work, but take time to do it, so as to satisfy my customers.

The citizens of Grayling and vicinity, are requested to call at my rooms in the rear of the EXCHANGE BANK, and examine my Stock.

Grayling, Mich. JULIUS KRAMER.



THE AMERICAN STANDARD CORN or BEAN PLANTER.

—PRICE $3,00.—

A HIGH GRADE IMPLEMENT and the ONLY PLANTER CONTAINING AN ADJUSTABLE METALLIC DROPPING DISC.

It is constructed upon a new and thoroughly practical principle, is made for service, and cannot fail to satisfy any one desiring a superior and first class CORN or BEAN PLANTER. By the use of the adjustable metallic disc, a new improved method is formed in the dropping mechanism, WHICH IS A DECIDED ADVANCE over all OTHER PLANTERS.

The new improved combination produces substantially a force feed; the disc is quickly adjusted for heavy or light seeding, and the corn is separated with perfect uniformity. They are neat, well finished and symetrical in their proportion. These planters are meeting with universal approval, and ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM CLAIM THEY HAVE NO COMPETITOR. Every PLANTER is guaranteed to give SATISFACTION. Call and see them.

Grayling, Michigan. O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.

Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.

I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Drills, Reapers, Mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.

O. PALMER.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Straw Hats at S., H. & Co's.

Comrade Batterson, of Frederic, was in town on Memorial Day.

Buy your Fishing Tackle of A. Kraus.

Mrs. A. J. Rose returned from her Eastern visit, last Friday.

Eureka Garden Hose, for sale by S., H & Co.

M. S. Hartwick has put in 30 acres to potatoes on his farm East of town.

Shoes for everybody way down low, at Claggett & Pringles'.

J. K. Bates returned from his farm Saturday and reports the planting of eight acres to potatoes.

Boydell's Paints are the best. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest were in town last Thursday.

For toilet preparations, go to the store of Harry W. Evans.

J. E. Weeks and wife, of Maple Forest, were in attendance at Memorial Services, last Wednesday.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's warehouse.

Dell Smith and wife took part in Decoration Services, along with many others from outside of Grayling.

Paint! Paint! Paint! at the store of S., H. and Co.

Rich deposits of Copper have been found near Onaway, 30 miles south of Cheboygan.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Miss Ella Kneeland, of Milwaukee, is visiting with her brother, D. M. Kneeland and family of Lewiston.

School tablets and supplies at Fournier's drug store.

The Sunday School of the M. E. Church, will observe Children's Day, next Sunday morning, at 10:30.

Get your Screen Doors and Window Screens of A. Kraus.

The change of "Finns Corner" from a saloon to a clothing store is a source of joy to our citizens.

Pants at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringles'.

The AuSable school board has made a general cut of about $50 a year in the salary of all teachers.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Wm. G. Woodfield returned from Detroit, the beginning of the week.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, at A. Kraus'.

Taylor & Hempsted are clearing up the debris on the opera lot, this week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

The memorial service of the K. O. T. M., has been postponed one week to June 17.

A full line of Fishing Tackle at A. Kraus'.

The "Old Man" of the AVALANCHE rides a "Victor Byke" and no longer takes the dust from the kids.

Get your Doors, Sash and Builder's Hardware of A. Kraus.

Edward Trombley, of the *Democrat* went to Bay City, on Decoration Day as a member of the West Brach band.

FOR SALE—At once, my shooting gallery. Price $50.00 J. K. Merz.

Mrs. Stevenson, of Lewiston, was visiting with friends in Grayling, last week.

If you are looking for bargains in Shoes, go to Claggett & Pringles'.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Vallad, of Blaine, died Sunday morning.

Hats at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Mrs. Nathan Wilson, of Coldwater, after a four year's absence, is making her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner, of Center Plains, a visit.

Tan Shoes! Tan Shoes!! A full line at J. M. Jones'.

Dan Squires returned from the Sanitarium at Detroit, where he has been for over a month, with health restored.

Building Material, all kinds at lowest prices, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

The teachers of the Grayling schools have been re-engaged for another year at the same salary, by Director Manwaring.

Claggett & Pringle carry the best line of Groceries in the city. Buy your eatables of them.

Messrs Taylor & Hum are refitting the building on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Cedar street for a store-room to be occupied by F. Golden.

Pants below cost, at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

If you want a floating spring-tooth harrow, Palmer has the one that beats the world.

Ask to see the famous T. I. C. combination hot water bottles at Fournier's drug store.

Ed Sorenson left his horses on the street one morning and found them in Kalkaska county. Keep your horses in the stable.

For Russet Dressing, call on J. M. Jones.

W. S. Chalker returned to St. Ignace, last Friday morning. He will remain there 'till the drill passes through the vein of Gypsum which he is boring.

A fine line of Umbrellas, just received, at the store of S., H. & Co.

Fresh paint improves the appearance of the Grayling House, and Sanderson House, and the residence of Melvin Bates, C. Range, and R. H. Rasmusson.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

The Grayling Base Ball team played their first game this season with the Lewiston boys, at Lewiston last Wednesday forenoon. Score 18 to 9 in favor of Grayling.

Champion Mowers and Reapers, Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, at A. Kraus'.

W. S. Chalker returned from St Ignace last Weduesday, in time for memorial services. Comrades Staley and Chalker have struck it rich, at St Ignace. For particulars inquire of them.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Rev. M. Curry, pastor of the Congregational church at Vanderbilt, was in town two days last week, and devoted his time to christian work with the Evangelists.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Two or three months ago, Jerome Gray began with LaGrippe, then took a whirl with remittent fever, and after that the measles. He is now out again and cries enough.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best coffee in town, for 29 cents. You should try it.

There was a heavy frost Sunday night. Ice formed one inch in thickness.—*Democrat.* The thermometer showed but 28°., four below the freezing point.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

The Executive Committee of the Northern Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, will meet in Grayling June 14th., at 1 o'clock, p. m., to make arrangements for the reunion at Cheboygan.

Claggett & Pringle have just received another large invoice of choice, new Dry Goods; the finest in the city.

Married—Sunday, May 27th., at the residence of G. D. Vallad, in Blaine, Mr Wm. Vallad and Miss Ida May McMullen. All of Blaine. F. J. Walker J. P., officiating.

To close out their boys suits, S., H. & Co. offer them at half price.

The uncalled for slur upon the christian character of the pastor of the Presbyterian church, which appeared in last week's *Democrat*, was a vent of personal spleen which can only injure the writer.

The line of Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Hammocks, etc., is complete, and at prices that defy competition, at the drug store of Loranger & Fournier.

A disgusted number of members of the Y. P. S. C. E. were at the depot Saturday morning. They waited nearly an hour to take the local freight for Roscommon, and when it was made up the train pulled out without giving them a chance to get on board.

Burglar Alarms, the finest things out. For sale by S., H. & Co. Go and see them.

Arthur DeWaele who has been employed in this office for the past year, has taken charge of a school in Roscommon county, near Butman, Gladwin County. We wish him every success in his new vocation.

Prepared Paints at prices you can all afford, at Braden & Forbes'.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 9th, at the usual hour.

There will be six styles of plows at Palmer's warerooms, to select from, this season.

A $20,00 Bedroom Suit, for $16, at Braden and Forbes.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No 240, Grand Army of the republic, next Saturday evening, the 9th, at the usual hour.

Every lady purchaser of a $2.00 pair of shoes and upward, from now until the 4th day of July, will be presented with a 25c bottle of Gilt Edged Shoe Dressing, by J. M. Jones'.

Antique Oak Polished Arm Rocker, Spring Seat, Silk Tapestry, for $7,00, at Braden and Forbes'.

Victor Sorenson has bought the Master's lots in the burnt district, and will erect a business block. Good.

In all Wool Carpets, Braden and Forbes will give you some of the best bargains that can be obtained.

The "Devil" is teaching School in Roscommon Co., We do not mean the "adversary of men", but Arthur DeWaele, who has served us well for the past year. We wish him every success.

Braden & Forbes' want Cash and will give you bargains for the next 15 days.

Mrs. Albert Groulieff has returned from the Hot Springs, Arkansas. She is much improved in health.—*Democrat.* This was news to *Mrs. G.*, as she supposed it was Mt. Clemens.

Mrs J. C. Hanson left on yesterday, for Logansport, Indiana, for a visit and to attend the wedding of J. L. Hanson, (the only), and Miss Blanche Bennett, of that city.

A 42 inch Top Extension Table, 8 feet in length, at 75 cts per foot, at Braden & Forbes'.

Mrs. Nora Masters Bell, arrived from her home in Negaunee, Tuesday morning, accompanied by Master Paul. Now the fun begins, between the *three* grandmothers and the grandfathers, to know who has the greater claim on the "kid".

22 x 28 German Beveled Plate Hardwood Suit, at $16,00. Never had anything to equal it for $20,00. Call and see them at B. & Fs'.

The Ladies of the Protestant Methodist church have organized a Ladies Aid Society and will meet once in two weeks. They start with 23 members.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, always on hand, at the store of S., H. & Co.

On last Sunday a mother was seen leading her boy home, who was blind drunk. Such a scene is a disgrace to the town and the man who *will* sell liquor to a minor would set his neighbor's house on fire, which is a less offense.

Why is the town using Sherwin, Williams' paint for all of their buildings? Easily explained. It is the best paint on the market, and is for sale by S., H. & Co.

A couple of Evangelists are holding forth each evening at the Presbyterian church. Should they succeed in converting the pastor of that church they will have accomplished a most excellent service.—*Democrat.* An evening devoted to the writer of the above, according to the pastor, would not be amiss.

S., H. & Co. guarantee the Sherwin, Williams' paint to give perfect satisfaction, and offer to re-paint any house, free of charge, on which the paint should peel off or not give satisfaction. What better guarantee can be furnished.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Ladies of Grayling Hive L. O. T. M., held a school of instruction under direction of the Great Lady Com. Mrs. Lillian Hollister, of Detroit, on Thursday afternoon and evening, May 31st.

Several Ladies were present from Roscommon, Lewiston and Gaylord. A reception was given the Sir Knights at the Hall and all repaired to the parlors of Lady Wakeley, where refreshments were served and the evening was passed very pleasantly.

For Sale.

A good house and lot on Maple Street, for sale cheap. For price and terms, enquire of
G. L. ALEXANDER.

New Perfumes.

The Crown Perfume Company's Crab Apple Blossom, Seeley's Easter Lily, Lundborg's Peach Blossom. Big line of other odors.
FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending May 26, '94.

Cleveland, Frank Feige, George
Gould, Avery B. Gibbons & Son
Jones, John
Clark, Duke Grisie, Albert
Lanels, Miss Clara

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'
W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

A warded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. E. J. BUCK

Wishes to announce to the public of Grayling and vicinity, that he has opened an office in

EVANS' DRUG STORE,

and is prepared to answer day and night calls.

April 19, tf

Is Marriage a Failure?

Have you been trying to get the best out of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion? Don't do it. Bacon's Celery King has cured others; it will cure you. Trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c at L. Fourniers'. 4

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try, call at our store and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. L. Fournier. 1

All Wool Standard Weight Carpets, at prices that will astonish you, at the Furniture Rooms of Braden and Forbes'.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. L. Fournier. 2

A Law and Order League was organized at Gaylord, Mich., last week, on account of the open violation of the law by saloon keepers, gamblers, etc. They propose to inaugurate a a new order of things for a time at least. We were under the impression from the persnal of its Prohibition organ that Gaylord never, or hardly ever, violated law, either secular or moral.

Shortsightedness.

To waste your money on vile, dirty, watery mixtures, compounded by inexperienced persons, when you have the opportunity of testing Otto's Cure free of charge. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough, when L. Fournier will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its beautiful golden color and thick heavy syrup. Largest packages and purest goods. Large bottles 50c and 25c. 3

Postmaster McMullen was woefully near the brink of eternity Tuesday. While in Bay City he had received some medicine from Dr. Stone for a severe headache, and it not having the desired effect, took a double dose and cured the ache, but came so nearly dying that Dr. Glenn for a time had no hopes of his recovery. He is about again, but not strong yet. The boys missed him in the ball game yesterday.—*Lewiston Journal.*

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co,, of 928 Arch Street, Philadelphia, desire the name and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send *free*, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10 to 13 inches, suitable for framing, and 16 other pictures about same size, *in colors*, to any one sending them *at once* the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps *promptly*.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really "Gems of Art." May 31 w 4.

The Beauty of Niagara

can never be described and it has never been pictured so adequately and satisfactorily as in the splendid portfolio just issued by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It contains fifteen large plates from the very best instantaneous photographs, which cannot be bought for as many dollars. All these can be bought for ten cents at the Michigan Central Ticket Office.
May 24, 3w.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless GUARANTEED tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by Loranger & Fournier.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhœa and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

A BID FOR FRIDAY'S TRADE!

To make Friday a busy day, we offer the following bargains:

Any $ 8,00 Suit in the House,		$	5,87.
Any 10,00	" "		7,87.
Any 12,00	" "		9,48.
Any 15,00	" "		11,48.
Any 1,00 Pants in the House,			69c.

Ladies' Parasols, worth $1,25, only 79 cents.
Ladies' Wrapyers, regular Two Dollar grade, $1,48.

Ladies' Jersey Rubber Vests, only Four Cents.

Do you think you will buy on FRIDAY?

IKE ROSENTHAL.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c., &c.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. City 8:30 p.m; 7:40 a.m.
Arr. Grand Rapids 11:40 a.m; 6:15 p.m; 8:50 a.m
" Kalamazoo 1:35 p.m; 11:20 p.m; 6:38 a.m
" Chicago 5:30 p.m; 7:40 a.m; 5:30 a.m
" Fort Wayne, 12:15 p.m
" Cincinnatti, 6:15 p.m

7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Parlor Car to Grand Rapids. 8:30 p.m. train, Sleeping Car to Grand Rapids, ex. Saturday.

Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 1:50 a.m., and 5:15 p.m.

For information apply to
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
G. P. & T. A.,
Grand Rapids.
L. H. ACCARD, Agent,
Mackinaw City, Mich

Dr. C. F. METCALF'S

ROSE CREAM DENTIFRICE.

A pleasant and useful preparation for cleaning the teeth. Price 25 cents by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. METCALF, DENTIST,
1403 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

DR. METCALF will visit GRAYLING one week every two months. Next trip, June 3d to 9th. Dr. Smith's office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:23 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw 7:25 P. M.
8:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:40 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M., Detroit 8:35 P. M.
12:15 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:45 A. M., Detroit, 8:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 6:55 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.
A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new kind, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we challenge comparison.

There's but one best---Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. DETROIT. DENVER.

YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION

EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO. CHICAGO

Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills

A small vegetable pill. Cures Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, all Billious Ills and Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

For Sale by H. W. Evans.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

UNCLE SAM'S Condition Powder.

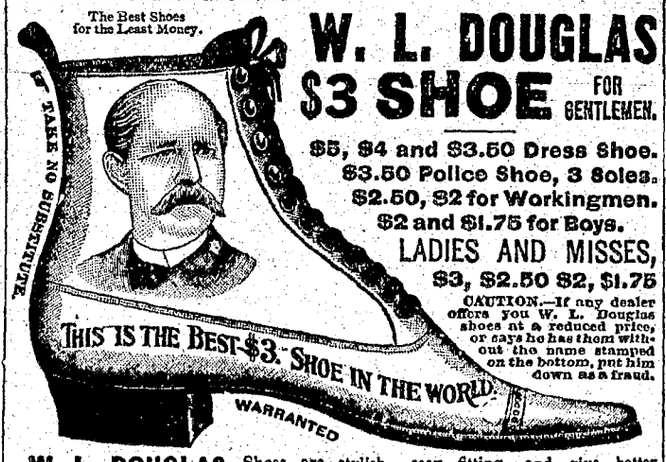
IS THE BEST MEDICINE

for the General Ailments of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents disease and cures Coughs, Colds, Colic, Hidebound, Worms, Distemper, etc. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera. Honest and reliable, in honest packages; used and warranted for over twenty years. Everyone owning a horse or cattle should give it a trial. Made by EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Uncle Sam's Almanac and Farmer Jones' Horse Deal mailed free.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, etc. Goes right to the spot of pain. Nothing like so good for Man and Animal. Try it.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

$5, $4 and $3.50 Dress Shoe.
$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
$2.50, $2 for Workingmen.
$2 and $1.75 for Boys.

LADIES AND MISSES,
$3, $2.50 $2, $1.75

CAUTION.—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by CLAGGETT & PRINGLE.

is stamped in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the *Keystone Watch Case Company*, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated *Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases*, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the

Non-pull-out

A WATCH CASE OPENER SENT FREE.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sophia Webb, of Frederic, Crawford County, Mich., to Lucy McRae, dated December 6, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 22d day of April, A. D., 1894, in Liber E of Mortgages, on page 17, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, and an attorney's fee of Twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of Twenty dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the village of Frederic, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: A lot bounded on the East by the land of John Q. Putnam, north by Forest Street, west by land of James Cooper and south by Quarter line. All in township twenty eight (28) north of Range four (4) west, on section thirty five (35).

Dated April 24, 1894 LUCY MCRAE, MORTGAGEE.
O. PALMER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
April 26, w 13.

Probate Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

AT a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the twenty first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety four. PRESENT, Wm. C. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Hiram Starkweather, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Oscar Palmer, administrator of said estate, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the whole of the Real Estate with the hereditaments and appurtenances, or so much and such part thereof as the Court shall deem necessary and most for the benefit of all persons interested, for the purpose of paying the debts, expenses and charges, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing

[A true copy.]
[Seal.] WM. C. JOHNSON,
May 24, w Judge of Probate.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

BALLOON IN WAR TIME

THE SUBJECT AGAIN OF INTEREST TO ARMY MEN.

Recent Advances in the Science Make Air Ships Valuable in Military Operations—What Europeans Have Accomplished—United States War Balloons.

Useful for Observations.

To have an effective balloon corps fully equipped and ready to take the field in case of war at a moment's notice is now regarded by all the great European powers as a matter of vital



TRANSPORTING GAS ALONG THE COAST.

importance. Everything tends to show that if there is one branch of modern warfare, or rather, perhaps, strategy, which is likely to be watched with keen interest during the next war it will be that of military ballooning. It is generally conceded that France has made the greatest strides toward perfection in this line, though the world at large has not been permitted to know the exact results of its latest experiments. There is a great deal of secrecy about the establishment of Meudon, where the Government Parc d'Aerostation is situated. France has been and is spending a great deal of money in perfecting an absolutely faultless dirigible balloon, one that can be moved in any direction at the will of the aeronaut irrespective of the direction of the wind. The French experts claim that their war balloon,



BURYING A BALLOON.

the "General Meusnier," attained a speed of twenty-eight miles an hour and could be guided with utmost ease to any given point. However, since no outsiders were allowed to witness the wonderful performance, it might be a trifle exaggerated.

The German Emperor does not propose to let his warlike neighbor monopolize this feature of army equipment. He has just presented to the German Society for Promotion of Aerial Navigation for the advancement of this science the sum of 50,000 marks. This is to be applied for the construction and equipment of a giant balloon. This balloon will be as high as a four-story house. It will be fifty-six feet in diameter and will contain not less than 2,530 cubic meters of gas. It will be made of Egyptian cotton stuff and will be coated with vulcanized gum, a substance which is considered superior to varnish.

Expect to Ascend 33,000 Feet.

A very interesting feature of this monster balloon will be the provision of a special valve of a new construction which will keep the gas pure for a longer time and thus sustain the balloon for a longer period. It is proposed to make not less than fifty journeys within a year and to ascend as high as possible. An altitude of 33,000 feet is thought to be obtainable by the use of artificial respiration. More than $2,500 will be expended in purchasing scientific apparatus for this balloon, which is intended more for taking observations than for the purpose of war.

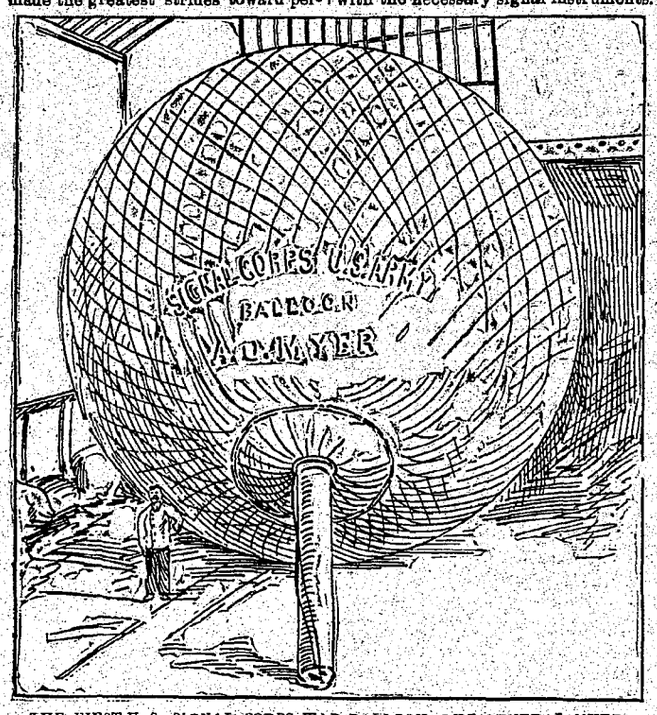
Aside from this, the German army has this spring put in the field as efficient a balloon corps as that of France, though, perhaps, not so strong numerically. At Metz, during the last maneuvers, several successful ascensions were made which practically proved the vast advantage an army may derive from these aerial observatories. A very interesting experiment was also made to show that the balloons can, in an emergency, supply the want of bridges. A good-sized balloon was supplied with a large number of ropes dangling from its side. One of these was seized by a soldier, who was carried across the river in the twinkling of an eye. As soon as he had landed he fastened the end of a line securely, after which the balloon was hauled forward and back, and in less than no time transferred a battalion from one side to another.

A new air torpedo, to be used in balloon warfare, is the invention of a Frenchman, who has disposed of his patent to the Russian Government. The inventor claims to be able to direct this with as much accuracy as that of a submarine torpedo. It has a carrying capacity of nearly 1,000 pounds of explosives. The discharging of these can be made without subjecting the attacking party to any risks, owing to the remarkable guiding power of this aerial cruiser, which is to strike and glide away with marvelous rapidity either as it emerges from the clouds or springs unseen above the smoke of battle to let fall its missiles of destruction when least expected. No public experiments have as yet been made with this flying torpedo, which, if it is all that the inventor claims, will prove a most dangerous power of destruction. However, till a practical test has been made, no one can judge of its merits.

War Balloons for the American Army.

In building the war balloon "General Myer" for the signal service of the United States army the first real step was taken by the military officials of this country to advance with the great war powers of Europe in this line of military work. It is modeled after both the French and English military balloons, and the mechanical details embody the best features of each. It resembles the English in the similarity of material from which the envelope is made. The system of inflation is also like that of the English, the hydrogen being stored under pressure within steel cylinders. In the plan of its suspension gear it is after the French models.

The envelope of the "General Myer" is spherical in shape, with a capacity of 13,000 cubic feet, corresponding with the ordinary balloon used abroad for captive ascensions, and having a lifting power sufficient to carry two men with the necessary signal instruments.



THE FIRST U. S. SIGNAL CORPS WAR BALLOON, THE GENERAL MYER.

The envelope is formed of gold-beaters' skin, which is especially adapted to this purpose, as it is impervious to the hydrogen gas and is very light. The membranes from which this fabric, gold-beaters' skin, is formed are taken from the entrails of the bullock, each animal furnishing one. When stretched they are from eighteen to twenty-four inches long and ten to sixteen inches wide. After taking the membranes from the slaughtered bullock they are first scraped free from fat and soft parts and salted till needed for use. After taking them from the salt they are first culled, washed and soaked in fresh water till the salt is taken out. Then a day or two before using they are placed in a vessel containing soft water, in which has been dissolved some fish glue, which adds to their adhering qualities when making the fabric of the envelope.

In making the envelope, says a correspondent in Aeronautics, a cotton model balloon with a neck was made of the same size as the General Myer and its surface oiled. This cotton bag was then inflated with air by a blower and the neck securely fastened so as to retain the air. The model was kept in a state of tension by applying the blower from time to time as the air under pressure from within leaked through. The model thus fully inflated was suspended by ropes attached to the neck and to the top or opposite hole. This suspension permitted the balloon model to be turned as upon an axis, and thus brought every part of its surface in rotation within easy reach of the operator. A scaffold framework, having a height nearly equal to the semi-diameter of the model, was placed around one side, or semi-circumference, thus presenting to the workmen a nearly vertical surface on which to lay the membranes. The nice task of placing the membranes forming the fabric of the envelope was done by women. Each membrane was taken from the water, stretched out upon the surface of the model, smoothed down by hand, and sides or ends, where irregular, were cut off by a pair of blunt-pointed shears, which the women used most deftly. Being wet and charged with the solution of fish glue, the membranes stretched taut over the surface, and adhered while damp to the model. The membranes in this way were placed side by side, the edges overlapping, until the entire surface of the balloon model was covered with one coherent layer of the gold-beater's skin. Over this first layer a second and third were put, in like manner, except that the membranes in each alternate were placed at right angles to the longitudinal direction of the preceding series. Over the third layer were placed, from the top to the neck, long ribbons about an inch wide, of the same material, and in lattice. These ribbons were made by stretching a layer of gold-beater's skin upon a long and smooth oiled board, and superimposing thereon five additional layers



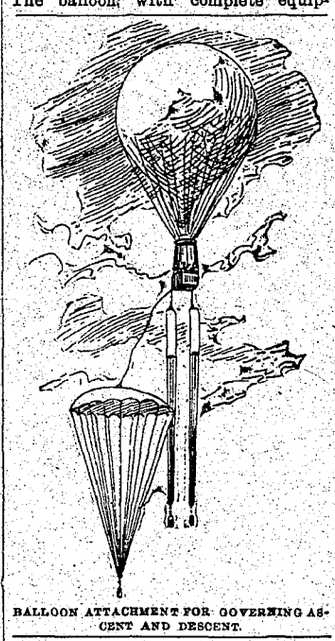
A DANGEROUS LANDING.

successively, and, after drying, the fabric, which resembled parchment, was cut into narrow strips. These interlacing ribbons, or cords, appear as diamond-shaped figures, increasing in size from each pole to the equator, and strengthen the balloon fabric and limit its tearing to rents no greater than about sixteen inches at the equator, in case the balloon should come in contact with any sharp-pointed object. Over these strengthening cords three additional layers of gold-beater's skin were placed similar to the first three. Around the top and about the neck an additional layer was placed to further strengthen these parts, where the strain is great. After the fabric was thus completed the air was pumped out of the model, the neck of the cotton bag was separated from that of the outside fabric and air was blown into the true balloon envelope between the skins and the cotton material, gently separating the skins from the oiled surface of the cotton model and permitting the latter to be pulled out through the neck of the balloon proper. There remained a translucent globe, which, except for the latticed ribbons in diamond-shaped figures, appeared homogeneous throughout, not the line of a joint or lap of the thousands of pieces of which it was formed showing.

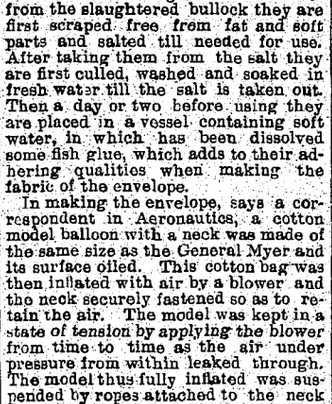
In the top of the balloon envelope was now cut a circular opening about eighteen inches in diameter, into which the valve ring or thimble was inserted and seized, and into the thimble was secured the valve. The envelope of the balloon being complete, it was placed within the netting, the top of which was secured about the valve ring, and upon ropes being attached to the ring the balloon and netting were hoisted, air was again blown into the balloon and the netting adjusted. After this the balloon was hoisted higher and the suspension gear, with basket, was attached, after which came the captive gear—that is, the cable which holds the balloon when it ascends. All was perfect and the "General Myer" was ready for use.

How the Cable Is Made.

The cable serving to hold the balloon captive is made of several strands of steel wire, having in its center an insulated wire for telephonic work, the outside strands acting as return wires. The balloon, with complete equipment, is now at the Fort Riley, Kan., School of Instruction, where it is being used in instructing the signal corps at that post. It has been pronounced by experts as a masterpiece in military ball on building.



BALLOON ATTACHMENT FOR GOVERNING ASCENT AND DESCENT.



USING BALLOONS FOR CROSSING RIVERS

This is not the first time the United States army has made use of balloons. During the civil war the federal government recognized their value for making observations. In the month of September, 1861, one of the most daring aeronauts, La Mountaine, furnished important information to Gen. McClellan. His balloon rose from the northern camp of the Potomac and passed above Washington. The ropes were then cut and La Mountaine rose to the height of a mile and a half and found himself directly over the lines of the enemy. There he was able to perfectly observe their position and movements. When he had made his observations he threw out ballast and rose to a height of three miles, when an air current carried him in the direction of Maryland, where he descended in safety. General McClellan was so well satisfied with the observations taken that through his influence the war department received orders causing more balloons to be provided. The use of balloons, however, was discontinued for many years, but now it is believed they will be given a permanent place in the equipment of all armies. The science of aeronautics has so advanced, new features being constantly added, that it is hard to disbelieve anything claimed by the enthusiasts in this line. The chances are that we will dispense entirely with ordinary fleets and do our fighting in the air.

STARTING A BALKY HORSE.

The Hayseed Put His Finger in the Animal's Ear with Immediate Effect.

A colored man had just delivered a trunk from a one-horse wagon on N street, Washington, the other afternoon. When he came out of the house and climbed to his seat he bade the horse shake himself. The animal apparently did not understand what was said, for his only movement was to place his feet more firmly on the pavement and give his tail a slight tremor. The driver repeated the command, at the same time adding emphasis to his words by a quick stroke of the whip. It was to no purpose, the horse had balked. The blows fell thick and fast on the beast's back, but the horse had apparently come to stay. The man climbed down from his seat and began work on the other end of the obstinate creature by pulling at the bridle and speaking heavily loaded sentences into the auricular receptacles of the horse. The only effect noticed by the News man was that the horse pressed its feet so closely to the cobble stones that it almost crushed its shoes. Many were the modes of moving his horseship advanced by the bystanders. At last some one suggested that a fire built on the pavement beneath the animal would be calculated to make him move. It was to be tried as a last resort. A bunch of shavings and some small sticks were placed under the horse, and the driver was just going to apply a match to the pile that was intended to melt the animal into action when a stranger who had been noticed joining the crowd a few minutes before stepped up. The newcomer's browned face and hands, stout boots and broad hat suggested that he had come from the rural districts.

"Hold on there," he said to the driver as he stepped out into the street, "that ain't the way. You climb back into yer wagin an' I'll start the creatcher." The negro did so. "I ken start 'im" said the man as he stepped to the horse's head and began patting him on the neck. Then, without further words, he thrust his finger in the animal's ear and pulled gently. The horse shook his head once or twice in a vain attempt to get away and then started to move off. As it trotted away around the corner the farmer was heard to exclaim: "Begosh, that moves 'em every time."

CAUGHT AN ARCTIC PELICAN.

The Man, as the Event Proved, Was Also Caught by the Bird.

Old Tom Clellan is an industrious Scotchman who has his dwelling on the bank of the artificial reservoir which supplies the city of Fostoria, O., and its numerous factories with



"HE SWAM TO THE CRIPPLED BIRD."

water. One day recently he espied a large white bird floating upon the lake, and, taking his gun, he succeeded in creeping up to within a few feet of the majestic stranger. He fired upon it a tremendous load of shot from his gun, which he had previously loaded for "banshees" and "brownies." The pelican only ducked its head, and evinced but slight injury from the heavy charge of shot. The old man fired again, and this time the bird floundered desperately, but was unable to rise. He then threw off his clothes, swam to the crippled bird, and attempted to seize it in his mouth and swim to shore with it; but the strange bird dexterously besmeared the old man's bald head with a kind of mucous or saliva, and then, distending its cavernous pouch beneath its throat, opened its mouth and jammed its head and throat down over old Tom's head, neatly encasing the latter in the spacious pouch.

Being thus completely circumvented in his efforts to capture his prize the old man pulled out for the shore with lusty strokes, towing in his wake his prize. On reaching the shore some persons seized the indomitable bird by the legs and another of the party grasped the old man in like manner and, taking a steady pull, they released him from the membranous prison in which his head had been ensnared by the huge bird. Old Tom, it is needless to state, immediately dispatched the bird, not even waiting to put on his shirt and trousers. The bird is now on exhibition in Fostoria.

THROW UP YOUR HANDS.

The Most Sensible Thing to Do When a Desperado Has the Drop on You.

"When a desperado gets the drop on you the only thing for a sensible man to do is to throw up his hands," says James Skaggs, of Coffeyville, Kan., at the Lindell, to a reporter for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "To throw up your hands is no reflection upon your bravery out in the wild West. To attempt to draw your weapon when a man has pulled down on you is to invite a verdict of 'Came to death for being a —— fool.' The most desperate man will throw up his hands when he has the worst of the draw. He argues that if he is being arrested he will always have the chance of escaping. If his assailant simply desires to humiliate and intimidate him, why, there is the broad future to get even in. I have known Wells-Fargo stage-coach guards to throw up their hands at the first command and give up their arms. There is no use in saying that the robber will not shoot. Too many dead men have told that he does. I knew a little Wells-Fargo man who had a great reputation for bravery. The coach was held up on the Santa Fe trail. The guard was one of the first to surrender. The passengers were disgusted as they stood in line and were robbed. When the coach renewed its journey they were very harsh in the criticism of their guard. The coach rolled on for a half mile and turned a bend behind some rocks. The guard then stopped the coach and unstrapped a Winchester from the side of the vehicle. Then he started back on foot alone. Just as he expected, he came across the men on the road dividing the booty. They did not perceive him until he got his Winchester at work and killed all three in their tracks. Then he stepped forward, secured all the booty and the weapons of the robbers and rejoined the coach about nightfall, the driver having moved slowly, as he knew what the brave fellow was up to."

A REMARKABLE SKULL

Which Belonged to Some Unknown Prehistoric Being.

A most remarkable specimen was recently added to the collection of a noted archæologist of California, which was unearthed near the head waters of the Amazon. It is nothing less than the skull of some prehistoric being, and that it is a rare find will be seen from the accompanying illustration. The wonderful thing about the skull, next to the remarkable state of its preservation, is the fact that it has been reduced to about one-third of a skull's natural size by the exercise of some art or process now unknown. Apparently all the bones were removed from the head, and all that now remains is the skin which has ossified and become as hard as stone. Whatever may have been the nature of this process the features of the being still remain. A long growth of luxuriant black hair is still attached to the scalp, and hair of the same color form very distinct eyebrows. The appearance of the skull seems to indicate that it was made the subject of some strange religious ceremony after death. To the back of the head and amid the growth of hair which hangs below the neck is attached a long pendant string, apparently made of some sort of hide, and showing by marks of discoloration and disintegration great age and much exposure. The lips are tied firmly together with long cords, the ends of which hang below the jaw a foot or so, forming, as it were, a sort of flaxen or hempen beard.



A PREHISTORIC SKULL.

He Knew His Strength.

A Georgia fruit dealer had about his store a man of color who was noted for his honesty; at least, he had been for the six months he had been employed. When the first load of watermelons for the season was received Zeke became worried and nervous, and just before closing for the night he went to the proprietor.

"I spec, boss, I'se got ter resign," he said, twirling his hat in hand like a shame-faced boy.

"Why, Zeke, what's the matter?" was the surprised response. "I'm satisfied with you, and I thought you were satisfied with me."

"I wuz, boss, twel terday."

"What's wrong now?"

"I cain't stan' hit, boss," he said vaguely.

"Can't stand what?"

"Cain't stan' de great tem'tation, boss," he went on rapidly. "De orringes ain't nothin', nor the bananers, nor the peaches, nor plums, nor grapes, nor noner dem. Dem's nothin' to a man ob my princ'ples, boss, an' 'taint no tem'tation for me not ter pick um up when you ain't lookin'; but, boss, hit am dem yar watermillions wot's rasslin' wid dis chile, an' dey's gwine ter fling him, sho. Dem's what I cain't stan', boss, an' ef I hain't done resigned my job, dish yer very night, dar's a commandment gwine ter be busted wide open, an' I'se 'sponsible fer hit. Lemme go, boss," he pleaded, and to save a good man Zeze was invited to take his pick of the pile and carry it home with him.—Detroit Free Press.

Godfathers and Godmothers.

We must, doubtless, look to the Jews for the origin of godfathers and godmothers. The use of them in the primitive church is so early that it is not easy to fix a time for their beginning. Some of the most acient fathers make mention of them, and through all the successive ages afterward we find the use of them continued without any interruption. By a constitution of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1236, and in a synod held at Worcester, 1240, a provision was made that there should be for every male child two godfathers and one godmother, and for every female one godfather and two godmothers. King Henry VIII., referring to the Princess Elizabeth, says:

My Lord of Canterbury,
I have a suit which you must not deny me,
That is, a fair young maid that yet wants baptism,
You must be godfather, and answer for her.

—Henry VIII., Act V., Scene 3.

A constitution of 1281 makes provision for a Christian name being changed at confirmation; this is practically a renaming of the child. The manner in which it was done was for the Bishop to use the name in the Invocation, and afterward for him to sign a certificate that he had so confirmed a person by such new name. It is possible that this practice might have been in Shakspeare's mind when he wrote:

Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized,
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

—Romeo and Juliet, Act II., Scene 2.

—The Westminster Review.

Nothing Unscaled Among the Alps.

To-day, when every great peak has been thoroughly explored, when famous climbers have achieved the most difficult summits alone, or at least without professional guides, but few remain the mere ascent of which confers any brevet of distinction in this field of athletics. As in all professions, and in all sports which boast semi-professional experts, the standard has been raised. In order to take a high rank, or to "make a record," the aspirants for the honors of the Alpine Club must traverse such peaks as the Matterhorn and descend on the opposite side, or across the Dent du Mischabel, the highest peak on Swiss soil, which presents little difficulty until one descends the steep rock face above Saas. There are still a few summits left which are admitted to be somewhat "tough," and one of the most successful enthusiasts in the matter of rock peaks has recently given his verdict in favor of Chamouni as a happy hunting-ground. — Scribner's Magazine.

LEADS THE MINERS.

Great Power and Influence Wielded by President McBride.

President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers of America, at whose order 200,000 coal miners quit work with one accord, is the executive head of one of the most powerful labor unions in the United States. No better evidence of the strength and widespread distribution of its influence need be adduced than is furnished by a few of the figures showing the number of men who went out in the principal centers of the coal industry. In Pennsylvania there were 50,000; in Illinois, 18,000; in Ohio, 26,000; in Alabama, 8,000, and in Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Indian Territory enough to swell the number somewhat beyond the grand total of 200,000.

President McBride has the confidence of these men because he is one of them, and he is their leader because of the confidence they have in his ability and judgment. He began to work in the Ohio coal mines when he was only 9 years of age and at 16 was admitted to membership in the Miners' Union. He had been a member of the union for 13 years when in 1883 he was unanimously elected its President, which position he filled for four successive years.

Mr. McBride was temporary chairman of the convention which met in Indianapolis in 1885 and formed the National Federation of Miners and



JOHN M'BRIDE.

Mine Laborers of the United States and Territories, and was active and influential in that organization so long as it lasted. When the present organization, the United Mine Workers of America, was formed in 1890 by uniting the National Protective Union and National Trades Assembly, No. 135, of the Knights of Labor, both of which organizations were composed of coal miners, Mr. McBride was elected chief executive and has ever since held the dual position of President and National Master Workman. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Wayne County, July 25, 1854.

MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON.

Who Occupies the Position of "Second Lady of the Land."

One of the most motherly and loyal women at the nation's capital is Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the



MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON.

Vice President of the United States, who as a leader of Washington society stands second only to Mrs. Cleveland. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Stevenson was a beautiful young woman, as is evidenced by a portrait of her which hangs in the parlor of the Stevenson home. It represents her in a gown such as ladies wore before the war. The skirt is full and spreading and the bodice is cut low and without sleeves. She stands erect in a stately pose. Her hair, parted in the center and combed back in a simple fashion, notably enhances her beauty. Her hair is still almost as black as it was in those days.

Mrs. Stevenson is a woman of unusual education. She enjoyed opportunities in her youth that very few women of those days enjoyed. Her father was Dr. Lewis Green, President of Central College, in Danville, Ky., and he was determined that she should lack nothing in the way of an education to make her a perfect woman. She made good use of the opportunities he gave her. She is a woman of great charity and gives largely to all good works.

So far as lavish entertaining is concerned Mrs. Stevenson does not attempt to make a mark, but her home is a popular one. She is ably seconded in her social duties by three beautiful daughters, Mary Ewing Stevenson, Letitia Ewing Stevenson, and Julia Scott Stevenson, and one son, Lewis Green Stevenson.

The Potato.

The potato, so long a staple food, has developed almost innumerable varieties. Forty are easily distinguishable, but there are many others with slight and almost imperceptible differences. There are nineteen varieties of the white potato in America, eighteen in Germany, twenty-six in Great Britain and thirty-two in France.

ELDER SISTER—Come, Stanley, take your powder like a little man. You never hear me making any complaint about such a little thing as that. Stanley (peevishly)—Neither would I if I could daub it on my face. It is swallerin' it that I object to.—Brooklyn Life.

"ARE there any more jurymen who have prejudice against you?" inquired the lawyer. "No, sah; the jury am all right, but I want to challenge the judge."—Green Bag.

RUIN BY THE FLOODS.

GREAT HAVOC WROUGHT IN THE FAR WEST.

Raging Torrent of Water Sweeps Everything Before It in the Vancouver Region—Thousands Are Homeless and Property Loss Will Reach Millions.

Fraser Valley a Sea.

Terrible destruction has been wrought by the floods in the Frazer Valley and throughout the entire Vancouver region. Thousands of families have been rendered homeless, many lives were lost, while the loss of property will reach into the millions. The known, nor will it be for several days as full extent of the calamity is not yet the waters are still rising, threatening even greater havoc. Two thousand families homeless and a property loss of $3,000,000 is the estimated result up to the time this is written. The river rose ten inches at Westminster Thursday, and from points farther up come reports that the river is nearly two feet higher than has ever before been known. The valley for 100 miles has been inundated. So great has been the destruction that ocean steamers passing in through the straits of San Juan de Fuca are oncountering floating roofs of houses and barns and innumerable carcasses of hogs, sheep and cattle that have passed out through the Frazer's mouth with other debris from the valley.

Steamers from the rivers and Puget Sound are still being pressed into the work of rescue. Though no lives have been lost there have been many narrow escapes and thrilling experiences. Many families have been driven from their houses. One steamer brought 307 settlers from New Westminster late Thursday night. At many points there is great destitution among the luckless settlers who have fled from their homes. At the Salmon River settlement, where the water is ten feet deep on the flat, many families are huddled together on the highlands and living on one scanty meal a day. The rescuing steamers have neglected them to care for others who are in greater danger. Every effort is being made to relieve the flood sufferers, but facilities and means are utterly inadequate to meet the demand. The Canadian Pacific has 1,000 men at work repairing its tracks, but the flood is breaking it faster than they can possibly mend it. Press dispatches given below tell of the destruction by the flood throughout the Northwest.

Spokane, Wash.—Further particulars of the flood which destroyed the town of Conconully have been received. In addition to the flood in the creek, a cloud-burst occurred, increasing the volume of water into a raging torrent. Everything was swept before the flood. Trees, houses and rocks came down upon the town, where they lodged, forming a jam fifteen feet high at places. Nothing is left. When the flood was within half a mile of town every one fled to higher land. Outside aid is necessary. The loss is complete, as there was no chance to save property.

Portland, Ore.—The Upper Columbia continues to rise. Union Pacific affairs are in a deplorable condition.

Colorado Towns Swept Away.

Boulder, Colo.—The pipe factory, five houses, the railroad tracks and all the city and railroad bridges have been washed away by the flood in Boulder Creek. Poverty Flats is submerged. The Sunset branch of the Gulf Road and the Mountain Road are entirely gone. The towns of Crisman and Salina, mining camps in Boulder Canyon, have been wiped out of existence. Each had a population of about 200, all of whom are now homeless. The total loss in and around Boulder is estimated at $500,000. All the crops in the St. Vrain Valley, one of the richest grain regions in the State, have been destroyed by the flood. Fifty bridges between here and the mountains have been carried away. The towns of Copper Rock and Sugar Loaf are gone, the Prussian and Corning mills are flooded, and six of their outbuildings swept down the canyon. Springdale and Jamestown suffered greatly. Several other small towns along the canyon have been partly destroyed.

Erie, Colo.—Coal Creek is on the rampage, and the main street of this city is two feet under water. A section of track on the railway is washed out and the telegraph wires are down for half a mile. Boulder Creek and St. Vrain's River are each badly swollen. The railroad bed is rapidly washing away. Many families have been compelled to leave their homes. Business houses are flooded and stock has been drowned and growing crops carried away.

Manitou, Colo.—Business is practically suspended and hundreds of men are working to save their property. The stream from Williams Canyon is rushing over Mineral Water Park, leaving gravel in place of grass. Tons of earth has been torn from the pavilion grounds. Dynamite has been used frequently to demolish gorges. The water is still rising.

Palmer Lake, Colo.—The water has undermined the walls of the large reservoir situated at the mouth of Big Canyon, just above the village, and it is momentarily expected to collapse. The reservoir is 100 feet wide, 9,000 feet long, and 20 feet deep.

Denver, Colo.—Platte River continues to rise, and the people living on the low ground had to flee for their lives. The railway embankment was washed away in places, and bridges were badly damaged.

Pueblo, Colo.—The flood in Pueblo is receding, and no further damage has been done. The total property loss, aside from the damage to the railroads, is thought not to exceed $100,000.

Golden, Colo.—The flood in Clear Creek caused damage to the amount of $20,000 to Coor's brewery and other property in this city. Many people had to leave their houses.

Idaho Springs, Colo.—The damage by the flood in this county is estimated at $100,000. On the mountain tops, instead of rain, eighteen inches of snow fell.

Telegraphic Clicks.

GEN. WEAVER was nominated for Congress by the Populists of the Ninth Iowa district.

MEMBERS of Williams Post, G. A. R., of Muncie, Ind., passed resolutions condemning the playing of base-ball on Decoration Day.

STRIKING miners at Lyford, Ind., released the captured Eastern Illinois coal cars on the demand of United States Marshal Hawkins.

M. DUPUY has completed the new French cabinet. Gen. Mercier is Minister of War and M. Hamotaux Minister of foreign affairs.

STRIKING miners searched all the houses in Barry, Ill., for firearms. Mine owners have left the district, fearing to be made captive.

ILLINOIS Populists, in convention at Springfield, nominated a State ticket headed by John Randolph, of Fulton County, for Treasurer.

Wanted Permanent Cure

And Found It in Hood's

Neuralgia, Dizziness, Short Breath. Kidney Troubles Cured.



Sarah O. Trullinger
Fairbury, Ill.

"I have been troubled with neuralgia in my stomach, dizziness and shortness of breath, also kidney and inward weakness. I had very bad spells with my stomach. I had to call a doctor several times, and he gave me only temporary relief. I wanted something that would be a permanent cure, so my husband thought it best that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had used one-half bottle I felt like a new person, and I am glad that I can say to-day that I have not had a bad spell since I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Formerly my health was so poor that I was not able to do my housework; now I am perfectly well. I owe all the praise to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. SARAH C. TRULLINGER, Fairburg, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Try a box. 25c.

St. Paul Park—A New Picnic Ground

St. Paul Park is located at Morton, Illinois, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The grounds cover eighty acres on the North Branch river. One half is a grove of large maples, the other half is a level meadow, suited for base-ball, tennis, and all outdoor games. Good boating on river, and in every way most attractive picnic ground in the vicinity of Chicago.

For further information, rates, etc., apply to H. E. Laing, City Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, 207 Clark street.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The most unique World's Fair Souvenir. GENUINE OFFICIAL BADGE worn by the builders and employes of the Columbian Exposition. Only to be procured of Baker, Taylor & Co., 213 State street, Chicago, Room 9. Agents wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for sample.

Many Kinds of Chinese Language.

A writer holds that "Chinese language" is a misnomer. "There is," he says, "no such thing as a Chinese language any more than there is a European language. A Canton man cannot understand an Amoy man, and I have seen two Chinamen sitting together with a third one acting as interpreter. Pidgeon English is the common tongue of commerce. It has a vocabulary of less than 1,000 words, but is sufficiently flexible to answer any purpose." Were China but an island, or a series of islands, instead of half of a large continent, and were it thus open on all sides to the omnipresent language-carrying British steamer, it is within the bounds of probability that pidgeon English would ere now have replaced the national tongue to such an extent as to cause intense alarm to reign in the Chinese Chauvinistic camp.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MRS. ANNIE S. AUSTIN, who was elected Mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., in January, says that her husband voted against her. He is now out of politics.

A Woman Shrinks



from telling her physical troubles to men. During the past 20 years thousands of women throughout the world have written in womanly confidence to *Lydia E. Pinkham* at Lynn, Mass., and laid bare the life of misery they endured. They wrote freely, knowing that their letters went straight to the hands of a woman, who not alone understood their sufferings, but whose heart was full of sympathy with them.

The experience of thousands has proved how carefully their letters were studied, and how true and sure came the answer and helpfulness.

And also that *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is woman's great friend.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

At Druggists 50 cents and $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & Co., *BINGHAMTON, N. Y.*

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES
CATARRH
CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER
PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS



$37.50 For a FIRST-CLASS PNEUMATIC SAFETY BICYCLE. J. E. Poorman, 5 w. 5th, Cin. O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief in ASTHMA. Price 50 cts. For sale by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

FOR FOLDER with Map, of climate, advantages, sold and other resources of Wash., address A. N. GRAHAM CO., Spokane, Wash.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

One Water Trough for Several Fields—Convenience of a Folding Feed Rack—A Tasteful Corner Sideboard—The Farmer's Garden—Agricultural Notes.

Unique Water Trough.

Good, pure water is one of the essentials of health, and a thriving condition in farm stock. Often a pump, wind-mill, or the overflow from springs or running streams can be utilized and the accumulation



FIG. 1. WATERING TROUGH FOR FOUR FIELDS.

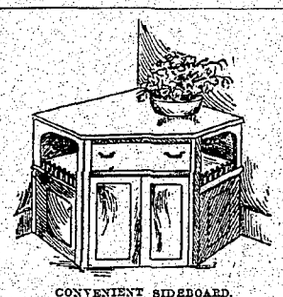
stored, or so distributed that stock from four fields may drink the water from the same trough. This will prove a great saving in the construction and maintenance of several troughs, and as stock from one field can be watered just as readily as those pasturing in four, the advantage is quite apparent. The manner of arranging the fences for a sixteen-foot trough is shown in Fig 1, engraved from a sketch by L. D. Snook. If thought best one or two slats may extend across the trough where the fences cross it at the three points. In Fig. 2 is shown the plan of utilizing a caldron kettle for the same purpose. If these are used only during summer, they will be found very durable, and will last many generations. If ice is allowed in the kettle, there is danger of breaking it. If possible, drill a hole in the bottom for rapid cleaning, leaving this open when not in use. If a large circular cover is adjusted, but little rain will enter if exposed during the winter season. Both of these plans are equally available for use under barn basements where stock is usually wintered in several flocks, in fact the same trough is available for both localities, as it *is readily placed in position*. This will be found more practicable than watering stock from a pail, as many farmers have done for years. As to the manner of getting the water into the trough, many plans are feasible, adopting the one considered the most practical with the immediate surroundings.—American Agriculturist.



FIG. 2. CALDRON WATERING TROUGH.

A Corner Sideboard.

It is frequently the case that there is not proper wall space near the center of the walls of one's dining room for a sideboard, and in such an event one of these most serviceable articles may be fitted into a corner of the room. The accompanying illustration shows a homemade structure that any one at all handy with tools ought to be able to make very



CONVENIENT SIDEBOARD.

readily. The wood used should be such as will harmonize with the other furniture of the room, or, if that is a variety of woods, as is frequently the case, more latitude may be taken in selecting a handsome wood for this purpose. Oak, ash, cherry, or whitewood may be used with good effect. Let the top and front be treated with simplicity, placing the work of finishing in the direction of securing a handsome service, rather than an ornamentation of "filigree" work, that is neither effective nor in good taste.

Bee Culture.

We see a good deal said about keeping hogs, sheep, poultry, and other farm stock to consume what would otherwise be waste products, and so add to the profit of the farm. Why are not bees named in this list more frequently? Surely there is no product which would be more wholly wasted, were it not for them, than that which they gather from the flowers and the fruit. The farmer need not be a bee keeper on a large scale any more than he need keep a large flock of poultry, but he should have some of each. Fifty colonies are perhaps enough for any one who does not wish to make a specialty of the business. Begin small and work up if you find that it suits you. A farmer of our acquaintance began with two colonies ten years ago to test the matter. He says that they never failed to pay expenses, including the value of his own time and labor, any single year. He sells both bees and honey, and so his colonies vary from *twenty-five to fifty*. He says that with himself there is less expense and worry in producing $100 worth of honey than in getting the same amount from either hogs or poultry, and that he finds the chances of an unprofitable year much fewer. Honey is in steady demand in all markets, and a really fine article does not have to go begging for a purchaser. There is a great difference in the quality, and this does not depend wholly on the food, as some people imagine. The strain of bees has something to do with it, and the man who handles the bees and the product has much more. Honey must be in attractive shape when put on the market if it is to sell well.—Ex.

The Farmer's Garden.

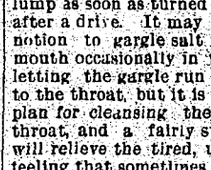
This should consist of not less than one acre of the best soil, 8 by 10 rods, and if it runs over a knoll so as to get north and south slope it will prolong the fruiting season. Fence it from the chickens and have no shade trees in or about the garden; everything needs sunlight and culture. The ground should have from 10 to 20 loads of the best manure to the acre every year. All rows should run the entire length and be cultivated with the horse. If you don't want 10 rods of any one vegetable fill it out with something else, and the same with fruit. But you do want a whole row of grapes on the sunny side, for you can buy two-year-old Concord vines at $1 per dozen, and if you have more than you can eat, they are worth more to give away than to sell, but your grocer will give you 4 or 5 cents per pound for them, and after four years planted, ought to bear 20 to 40 pounds. Eight feet from the grapes plant a row of currants, gooseberry and pie plants, so you can drive over this row to mulch, then 8 feet from this a row of blackberries, then a row of red raspberries, next black raspberries the entire length of the garden, one row of pistillates, one row of perfect flowered varieties side by side, the rows 4 feet apart and the plants 2 to 3 feet.—G. J. Kellogg.

Value of Salt.

These notes are greatly taken with the value and absolute necessity of salt. The Gleaner's horses always have a big lump in their manger—that is, it is big when placed there, but it invariably and rapidly grows smaller; the heifer has a lump in her manger, beside a frequent sprinkle *in her grain ration; twice a week or* oftener the hens have a little mixed in their food. It's the nicest kind of a plan to have a lump in some protected place in the pasture, and be sure you'll always find a well trodden path leading up to it when once the cattle know where to find it. A horse will almost invariably lick the lump as soon as turned into the stall after a drive. It may be a cranky notion to gargle salt water in one's mouth occasionally in the morning, letting the gargle run down well into the throat, but it is a very simple plan for cleansing the mouth and throat, and a fairly strong mixture will relieve the tired, uncomfortable feeling that sometimes clings to overworked eyes.—Hartford Courant.

Folding Feed Rack.

It is often convenient to feed a horse for a single meal in a place where a permanent crib would be in the way, says Farm and Home. The illustrations show a feed crib that can be put in position in a moment, and when not in use can be turned up against the wall. Less room still would be taken by leaving the lower part of the slat work hinged directly to the wall. Pieces of rope or straps could take the place of the chains if desired. The benefits of this rack are too apparent to need explanation further. The whole cost of making and putting in position is slight and any man handy with tools can put one together in half an hour.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

The Culture of Squashes.

Squashes must have a warm soil which should incline to a rather stiff loam. High meadows grow luxuriant vines and large sized squashes, but the quality is inferior and they are extremely poor keepers. Squashes like all other garden truck, must be supplied with large amounts of plant food. A heavy manuring should be thoroughly incorporated into the soil at the time of plowing. The soil should then be thoroughly hardened and hills cut out not less than eight feet apart, and for the stronger growing varieties ten feet is none too far. From 500 to 700 pounds of phosphate per acre should be scattered around the hills and mixed in the soil. In planting the best plan is to drop eight or ten seeds to a hill. When all are germinated these may be thinned out to three or four. After the second hoeing from 500 to 600 pounds more of phosphate should be scattered between the rows, thus providing abundant food during the growing season. Hills struck out in regular rows may be cultivated both ways and much hand hoeing saved. Hilling squashes is now generally looked upon as being an old-fashioned style of cultivation and level culture is the mode now generally practiced.—Farm and Home.

Agricultural Atoms.

USE dry straw for bedding.

SMALL hogs make the best meat.

KEEP the orchard fenced from all stock.

WHEN hens are moulting the accumulation of feathers should be cleared out at least once a week.

BE sure and put all tools carefully under shelter before they are rusted or otherwise damaged.

TO LEAVE the bees a reasonable supply of honey for the winter is better than attempting to feed them.

UTILIZE small potatoes by boiling with meat scraps and feeding once a day. Mash while warm and thicken with bran.

PLAN the garden so that as fast as one crop is matured another will take its place and thus have a succession of fresh vegetables and keep the land occupied.

GRASS needs a solid, firm soil to grow freely and live long. Yet it is hard work to get the ordinary farmer to use the roller after or before sowing grass seed.

HAVE you a spare bit of ground? Plant a fruit tree, take care of it, and thus add to the value of the farm. In time it will fully pay for the work and trouble.

A WELL-BROKEN horse is worth $25 more than an unbroken one. Few horses become thoroughly trained to all kinds of work within two years, and many are never well trained.

FARMING differs from any other business, in that it demands the personal care and oversight of the proprietor in every minute detail. This is the reason why attempts to carry on agriculture upon the wholesale plan have rarely been successful.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Passage of the Red Sea.

The lesson for Sunday, June 10, may *be found in Exod. 14: 19-29.*

INTRODUCTORY.

We have a moving picture in the lesson before us. The Greek stories of gods and heroes present some marvelous exploits that challenge our wonder if not our admiration. There is one legend of adventure and escape that is interesting for more than its thrilling character. It almost seems at places a remainder of sacred scenes and incidents. It is the tale of the Argonauts who went in quest of the golden fleece. It belonged to those bold voyagers to try unknown seas, and to cross to lands before untouched by human foot. As they sailed northward through the Dardanelles they came at the entrance into the Euxine Sea upon two dangerous islands called the Symplegades or clashing isles. The oracle had instructed the Argonauts how to make the perilous passage, and hence they steered securely through between the floating reefs, but as they *did so* the treacherous rocks swung together again, and their escape was indeed narrow, for the stout boat was shaken by the rude concussion, as the islands closed behind them. They shuddered as they looked behind them at the channel through which they had passed, now vanished from sight, and piously poured libations to the imaginary deities that had succored them. It was with some such feelings as these, but truer, deeper, that the Israelites looked back upon the seething, swashing waters of the Red sea. Well might they lift up songs of praise. Theirs was a better oracle. For not only had they been saved from the angry jaws of the sea, but their enemies, bent on their detention or destruction, had found death when they had found deliverance. Loud rang the musicians' strain, "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and the rider hath he thrown into the sea."

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

"The angel of God," i. e., the manifestation of God's power. Hebrew, messenger, one sent, Israel's forward and rearward. God does not leave his dutiful people alone. "Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him."

This was the angel that "went before the camp." Was he elsewhere than on the march? Would they have found this angel except by way of the pilgrimage? "From strength to strength God's people go." God's strong ones sent out to anticipate our journeys.

"The children of Israel went into the midst of the sea." It was in the midst of the mount that God was made known to Abraham, even his mount of sacrifice. And so he called it "Jehovah Jireh." It was in the midst of the sea that Israel realized the power of Jehovah. God's people must often tread a like path of faith and utter devotion to realize the saving power of him who leads them.

"And the waters were a wall." A moment before there was a wall in front of them; now a wall on their right hand and on their left." So hindrances often turn to helps. After all, the forward path is the safe path, and God's ability and readiness to help are only learned in the experiment. His strength has no human measurement, his wisdom cannot be previously calculated. In the path of duty we must trust God's grace to know its fullness. To realize the blessedness of believing and doing, "go forward."

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The passage of the Red Sea to a passageway into all nobler living and doing. Call up instances. "By faith," says the Golden Text, "they passed through the Red Sea." How much faith? Just enough to step forward in obedience. After all, it is not "how much," but "how real." They said to their Lord once, "Lord, increase our faith," and strangely enough he answered that if they had faith as a grain of mustard seed, they could remove trees or mountains into the midst of the sea. And so "according to their faith" (in accordance with) it was unto them.

"Finally," says Paul, "be ye strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." The last result and the first, the best result, is the Lord himself. He himself was in the pillar of fire and cloud.

Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above his own.

The writer stood once on the high promontory overlooking the junction of the Mississippi and Rock Rivers near Rock Island, Ill. It is called Black Hawk's watch tower. Here the redoubtable Indian warrior was wont to flee for re-enforcement. It was indeed for years his strong defense, and arms were at last laid down at this point. "A strong tower is our God—a strength that faileth never."

Israel realized his own weakness here at the same time that he discovered God's might. There was something of rebuke in the words, "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." They had gone out "with a high hand." Perhaps they had grown a trifle proud or self-complacent. Then when the obstacle came they grew morose and sullen and complaining. God calls them to a sense of their dependence by his injunctions to go forward in spite of their seeming impotence. *There is no man strong enough* or pious enough to live without God. They inquired of Spurgeon if he believed in those who professed perfect sanctification in the sense of sinlessness. He quoted Sidney Smith (or was it Coleridge?) who, when asked if he believed in ghosts, answered, "No, I have seen too many of them." The London preacher made similar response about holiness people. He did not believe in them; he had seen too many of them. We are never else than saved by grace.

There is a flood to be passed, after awhile, by us all. What is your trust for that great passage? The little girl sat reading the Bible to her aged grandfather. She came to those words, "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." Hearing it, the old man raised himself upon his couch and said, most earnestly, "Is that there, my dear?" "Yes, grandpa." "Then read it again. I never heard such blessed words before." She did so. "You are quite sure those words are there?" "Yes, quite sure." "Then take my hand and lay my finger on that wonderful verse. I cannot see it, but I want to feel it." The little one did as bidden. "Now read it over to me again," said the old man, and she read: "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." "You are quite sure those words are there?" "Yes, grandpa, quite sure." "Then if any one should ask you how I died, say that I died in the faith of these words." And so he passed. Reader, have you as sure a title? Will you enter the sea with Pharaoh or with Moses? Shall the swelling waters drown you or your sins, your enemies?

Next Lesson—"The Anointed King."

CANINE KNOWLEDGE OF TIME.

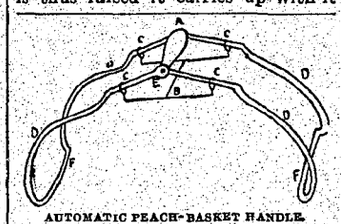
Stories Which Seem to Prove Wonderful Perception of This Kind.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript recently sent a communication asking if dogs know time, and then related some stories showing that they do. One of these stories is about a collie which starts every afternoon to meet his master, who always comes on the 5:30 train. Trains are continually coming and going, and whistling and ringing, but Pete pays no attention to any but this one. As soon as its whistle is heard he begins to bark joyfully, and never makes a mistake. Another dog became so much accustomed to going to the school-house every morning with his little master that, when the boy was absent for several weeks, the dog still went on going to school, *arriving punctually* at 9 o'clock every morning. Moreover, he never went on Saturday or Sunday. With regard to the first case it might be replied, perhaps, by a skeptical person that the dog was more likely to be able to distinguish the special whistle of the locomotive which drew the 5:30 train than to know it by the hour of the day. And yet there is no doubt that dogs do know when a certain hour arrives at which something regular and accustomed takes place. The second case seems to prove this very thing. There is a case on record in which a doctor who was accustomed to visit a certain village at a certain hour on a certain day each week, always found a dog of his acquaintance waiting for him outside the town, and it was proved that the dog never came to the place at any other day or hour. Evidently all that can be said in explanation of such cases is that animals are susceptible of having periods or circles of time established in their intelligence by use and that their ignorance of timepieces only serves to make the instinct the keener. It is well known that men who have never possessed watches and who work or hunt habitually at a distance from clocks are very expert at estimating the lapse of time. Perception of this kind undoubtedly may be cultivated in an intelligent animal as well as in man.

PEACH-BASKET HANDLE.

A Device to Facilitate the Handling of Awkward Packages.

A recent invention affords an efficient help in handling peach and vegetable baskets, small wooden boxes, ice, and other handleless objects. Figure 1 represents the device as adapted to baskets. In operation the hand grasps the handle, A, while the two middle fingers are extended downward to raise the lifters, B. The arms, DD, are hinged to the handle, A, at E, and play loosely in the rings, CC, of the lifter, B. When the lifter is thus raised it carries up with it



AUTOMATIC PEACH-BASKET HANDLE.

the arms, DD, and they are then slipped over the rim of the basket. The lifter is then allowed to fall, and the arms drop by their own weight. The handle, A, is now raised, and in doing so the lips, FF, close in under the rim of the basket, and raise it up. A man can thus carry two baskets at the same time, and as the device is automatic, self-adjusting, and acts instantly, the work of carrying baskets is greatly facilitated. When the basket is set down it is necessary only to raise the lifter, B, with the fingers, and the handle is instantly detached from the basket.

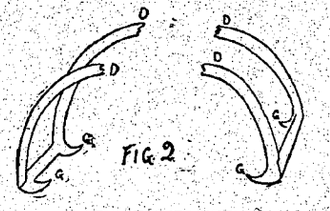


FIG 2

WITH HOOKED JAWS.

Figure 2 shows the invention as adapted to carrying small wooden boxes, ice, etc. The lips, FF, of figure 1 are replaced by sharp points, GG, which catch in the wood of the box as the arms, DD, fall into place on each side of the box, and the lifting gives these points a firmer hold, in proportion to the weight of the box.

INJURED BY A BALL.

A Woman Badly Hurt by a Flying Missile.

That ball playing in the street is a dangerous thing to do, and one likely to be followed by serious consequences, was shown by an occurrence in New York the other day. Two small boys, Joseph O'Neill and Solomon Kaiser, were playing the game in front of the house of Mrs.



FATALLY HURT BY A BASE-BALL.

Frederick Kaufmann. She ordered them away, but they paid no attention to her and kept right on. The woman then came to the door to summon a policeman, when the ball struck her over the left eye, crushing the frontal bone. She fell unconscious to the sidewalk and the boys ran away. The boys were afterward arrested.

All Go to the Show.

A Mexican circus showing in Arizona takes produce or almost anything of value for admission. A man who brought a fat hen got a ticket and a chicken as change.

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort.

Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A Turkish Kitchen.

A stone flagged floor, one or two tables, and rush-seated stools, a marble fountain and basin at one side, and across the whole end of the room a cavernous arch, gathering up the smoke of a half-dozen charcoal fires—these are what one sees in a Turkish kitchen. The great arch and the stone bench or ledge under it, with its minute fire-places heating each its kettle or stew-pan, forms the ojak or *range, and is equipped at one end with* a copper cauldron and at the other with a brick oven. Around the walls hangs an imposing array of copper saucepans, and sometimes there stands in the corner a huge terra cotta amphora of antique pattern to serve as water-cooler when the cistern is low or the aqueduct runs dry. In this primitive atelier, the turbaned chef fanning the micro-copic fire-places with a turkey's tail, or damping them with ashes to keep the stew at a gentle simmer, concocts his savory chorbas, his toothsome pilafs and well-seasoned dolmas, with results which no epicure ventures to despise.

Frequent Onslaughts

On the delicate membrane of the bowels and stomach with drastic purgatives must have their natural consequence—to weaken and disable both organs. Nature exacts severe penalties for infringements of her laws, and there is no more glaring one than that which consists in frequent and unnecessary dosing with violent cathartics. This is, however, the course pursued by many unwise people who seem to think that the bowels, unless constantly relaxed, are not in a healthy state. When a laxative is really needed, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the safest and most thorough. It neither gripes nor operates violently or excessively. It invigorates the intestines and stomach, and arouses the liver. Regularity and vigor are guaranteed by its use. Sleep promoted, appetite restored, are among its benefic effects. A tendency to rheumatism and kidney trouble is nullified by it, and it completely eradicates malarial complaints.

Libel on Our Beef.

A number of shopkeepers in various parts of England have lately been heavily fined for marketing and selling American beef and bacon as English products.

THERE are 177,855 miles of railroad in the United States; 533,565,000 ties are used to bind these rails together. No such number is required, however, to bind the hearts of a traveling public to the Monon Route. All acknowledge that it is the best line between Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and the South. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark street, Chicago.

ON cutting through a teak log in the saw mill of a dockyard at Shurness, England, recently, a bird's nest containing four eggs was found in a hollow spot. The log had been shipped some months previous from India.

The Brute.

A woman seeking divorce through the courts at Detroit, Mich., announced in her complaint that her husband once said he hoped to live to dance over her grave.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

THE lace shawl given by Marie Antoinette on the scaffold to her father confessor, the Abbe de l'Orme, is still in existence at the church at Neuendorf.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE richest man is the one who can give away the most without regretting it.

BEAUTIFUL birds and fragrant flowers are nature's charm, but a divinely lovely complexion comes from the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

DO YOUR duty in little things and you will be faithful in great ones.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00.

DOCTORS ENDORSE IT.

An Eminent Physician of Arkansas, tells of some Remarkable Cures of Consumption.



MRS. ROGERS.

Stamps, La Fayette Co., Ark.
DR. R. V. PIERCE:
Dear Sir—I will say this to you, that Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used your "Golden Medical Discovery," and to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the "Golden Medical Discovery." I consented to her using it, and it relieved her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy.
Yours very truly,
W. C. Rogers M. D.

ST. JACOBS OIL



CURES PAIN.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
201 TO 211 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Many Diseases Readily Yield to ELECTRICITY
WANTS YOU TO SEND FOR THEIR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL
ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN
No other medium for the application of Electricity is so good as
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT
BY MAIL 6 CTS.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm

Justly celebrated as the Standard Liver and Kidney Medicine of America.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints and Pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

INTERNALLY.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A TERROR SHOT DEAD

BLOODY END OF A BAD MAN FROM PINEVILLE.

The Monthly Debt Statement—Stocks of Wheat in Canada and This Country—Strikes Greatly Impede Trade—War Declared on the Strikers.

This Man Had a Record.

Andy Johnson, "the Pineville (*Ky.*) terror," has killed his last man, having been shot and instantly killed Saturday night at Pineville, where he was a policeman. A dance was given at Pineville and among those present was Jim Horn. Johnson was on hand to preserve order. Horn started to leave the dance hall with a woman, and Johnson threatened him with arrest if he did so. Johnson followed Horn and the woman and an exchange of shots ensued. Johnson fell dead and Horn died in thirty minutes. Johnson earned the title of Pineville terror while a deputy marshal and added to it while Sheriff of Bell County and later as a policeman at Pineville. He had killed eight or nine men and one child, his greatest record in one fight being four men.

COAL TO BE DUG AGAIN.

President McBride Given Notice That Operators Will Employ New Men.

War is declared on the striking coal miners. Operators in six States, who have been holding almost daily conferences with John McBride, President of the Miners' Union, ever since the big strike was ordered, notified him of their intention to import new men and back them up with armed guards. This means rioting and bloodshed, a repetition of the bloody scenes in the Hocking Valley and at Homestead. The States in which operators will attempt to resume coal digging are Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The first mines will be opened in the Hocking Valley, where every attempt ever made to import miners has been resisted to the death by strikers. The Hocking Valley miners made their last stand against imported coal diggers in 1883-84, when they hid in the hills and fired on the Pinkerton guards, standing with Winchesters at the mouth of the mines. The strikers were at last starved into submission.

STRIKE AN IMPEDIMENT.

Traffic and Industries Interfered With by a Lack of Fuel.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

It is a sign of cheering import that in finished business, represented by clearings and railway tonnage, there has been less decrease since the strike began than might have been expected. But in inchoate business, the orders which start the wheels, to result in tonnage and payment weeks or months later, there seems to be an actual decrease. Meanwhile the consequent interruption of traffic and industry increases. The stoppage of iron furnaces between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River has become complete, and a great number of concerns manufacturing iron, and others requiring soft coal or coke for fuel, have been forced to stop. Business cannot increase in volume under such circumstances, and yet payments through all clearing houses for the week show a decrease of only 20.8 per cent. compared with last year.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

May Saw a Decrease of Over $600,000 in the Country's Obligations.

The monthly debt statement shows a net cash balance in the Treasury of $117,854,335, of which $78,698,267 is gold reserve. It also shows that the interest-bearing debt May 31 was $635,041,840, an increase of only $460. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity was $1,858,390, a decrease of $3,640. The non-interest bearing debt was $380,016,320, a decrease of $37,239. The aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt was $1,016,916,560, a decrease of $540,879. The statement of the cash in the Treasury is as follows: Gold, $148,067,816; silver, $312,104,054; paper, $106,081,172; bonds, minor coins, etc., $16,939,320, against which there are demand liabilities aggregating $565,428,928, making the decrease in the available cash balance for the month $7,243,450.

WEALTHY OLD MISER DEAD.

William L. Cornell Leaves a Million Dollars for His Relatives.

William L. Cornell, an eccentric and miserly old man of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died in his modest home where he had lived for the last thirty years. He was childless, and his only companion was Mrs. Hurlburt, his housekeeper. His wife had been dead fifteen years. The next of kin and heirs-at-law in searching through the house opened an old trunk in a bedroom and found a box which contained railroad, town, and government bonds representing an aggregate value of over $1,000,000.

AVAILABLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Eighty-three Million Bushels Now in the United States.

The available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada are thus reported by Bradstreet's: "East of the Rocky Mountains, 74,113,000 bushels; west of the Rockies, 8,804,000 bushels. The total quantity of wheat (flour included) exported from sixteen United States and Canadian ports for six business days ending with Thursday of this week is reported by mail and wire to Bradstreet's at 2,400,830 bushels."

Escaping Murderer Retaken.

The Montreal police have just succeeded in capturing an escaped American murderer named Samuel Alexander. On July 22, 1891, Alexander leveled his revolver at James Nesbitt on the street in Chicopee, Mass., and shot him dead without the slightest provocation. Tried for his life, Alexander was declared insane and sentenced to perpetual confinement in the lunatic asylum at Worcester, Mass. About a year ago he succeeded in escaping from that institution.

Body of Mrs. Mary Armour Found.

The dead body of Miss Mary Armour, aged 70, cousin of P. D. Armour, of Chicago, who left her home near Westmoreland, N. Y., was found by the searching party half a mile from her home, in an out of the way place. The verdict was death from exposure.

James D. Ford Found Dead.

James D. Ford, a prominent attorney of Toledo, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, from heart disease.

Lawsuit Over a Madstone.

A suit to replevin property of peculiar and doubtful value was instituted in Columbus, Ohio. The article in dispute is a madstone. The stone has a great reputation locally, and Pasteur's method of treatmens is not held in half so high esteem.

Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

Another fatal boiler explosion occurred at J. F. Haynes' saw mill, near Adelphi, Ohio, Thursday afternoon, killing two men and fatally injuring two others. The mill was completely demolished, parts of the building being thrown 200 feet. The cause is attributed to a dry boiler.

Kills One Friend, Wounds Another.

In a saloon fight at Lima, Ohio, Frank Polzer shot and killed Patrick Lyons, and also seriously wounded Thomas Connair. The three young men were unmarried, and had always been close friends. It is stated that the trouble first arose over a game of poker.

A CENTURY OLD CLAIM.

Heirs of a Revolutionary Patriot Again Ask Millions from Uncle Sam.

After the lapse of fifteen years the De Haven heirs are coming to the front again with their claim against the United States Government. Jacob De Haven was a wealthy tanner of Germantown, Pa., when the American soldiers at Valley Forge were suffering untold hardships. Jacob's patriotism, like that of Robert Morris and others, prompted him to turn over $450,000 to the Government. At the close of the war Robert Morris and the other wealthy Philadelphians took continental script for the advances. Jacob De Haven refused to settle except in gold. His heirs claim that he never did settle, and died poor and broken-hearted in 1783. The first effort on the part of the heirs to secure the repayment of the loan was shortly before the war of 1812. The claim was lost in the burning of the capitol in 1815. The next effort, on the eve of the Mexican war, was pushed aside by weightier matters. Again, in 1859, the claim went to a hearing, but the war of the rebellion came on to stop it. In 1876 the claim failed of a hearing on account of the Hayes-Tilden contest for the Presidency. The Western part of the family now intends taking up the matter where the Eastern heirs dropped it. Some of the heirs think the claim should be for the loan and interest compounded at 6 per cent., or $280,000,000; others would be satisfied with 4 per cent., or $2,588,000; others say 4 per cent. compounded interest, $28,800,000 and still others affirm the original loan was made at 10 per cent., making the claim $5,666,000.

PLATES WERE "DOCTORED."

Investigation Shows that Frick Was Aware of the Deception.

Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department, Monday resumed his statement before the House committee investigating armor plate frauds. He took up the second charges made against the Carnegie company, which have been in part investigated by the Navy Department. He also detailed the charges made by Mr. Wallace, a Pittsburg lawyer, representing a half-dozen employes of the Carnegie works. Secretary Herbert, Capt. Sampson said, had designated a board with witness at the head. They had gone to Homestead and had found the charges and the evidence substantially similar to those at the first investigation. The final report of the Board was not yet completed, but in substance it would disclose little that was new. Mr. Sill, one of the informers in the first investigation, had the most comprehensive knowledge of defects. None of the witnesses at the second hearing had material information to add to that already given by Sill. The only thing in the bill of additional information was given by Mr. Kountz and Mr. Buck. The latter testified to a practice in the works of so fixing specimens as to give the Government a false record of the tests. He testified that the falsifications continued until January 1 last. Another employe testified that the practice had always existed. Other workmen swore that the practice had continued until orders were given to discontinue it.

COAL FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Missouri Pacific Compelled to Abandon Trains—Other Industries Affected.

Specials from railroad centers of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas indicate that business there is becoming affected by the coal miners' strike and the consequent scarcity of coal. At Sedalia the Missouri Pacific shops shut down. The shops of the Central Branch Railroad at Atchison, Kan., which is controlled by the Missouri Pacific in that city, have been closed down indefinitely. Several regular freights have also been discontinued. At Van Buren, Ark., the Missouri Pacific Road shops and roundhouse are at a standstill. Nothing but passenger and perishable freights are moving, owing to the scarcity of coal, caused by a thousand men striking on Sunday at Coal Hill, Huntington and Jenny Lind. There are but twenty-five cars of coal accessible and that is to be used for passenger trains and emergencies only. At Lincoln, Ill., the roller-mills have closed down and the electric street cars were obliged to stop running. The Illinois Central has begun to draw on its 1,500 tons of coal at Sioux Falls, S. D. At West Superior, Wis., the price of soft coal has risen from $2.75, at the opening of navigation, to $3.50.

TURNS TO UNCLE SAM FOR AID.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Ask Federal Court Protection for Its Trains.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company decided to go into the United States Court at Indianapolis and ask for protection of its property, a dispatch says. Striking miners have thirty cars of coal sidetracked fourteen miles north of Terre Haute, and will not let it be moved toward Chicago, its destination. It is Kentucky coal, and the road being an interstate route the application to the court will be under the interstate commerce act. The miners are desperately determined to prevent the shipment of outside coal.

The National Game.

The clubs of the National and Western Leagues stand as follows in the championship race:

	W.	L.	Per cent.		W.	L.	Per cent.
Clevelands..	30	9	.909	New Yorks..	16	17	.485
Pittsburgs..	21	10	.808	St. Louis...	16	18	.471
Baltimore..	14	9	.857	Cincinnati..	11	18	.379
Philadelp'a	19	10	.655	Louisvilles	10	20	.333
Bostons....	19	13	.62	Chicagos...	10	21	.323
Brooklyns..	16	15	.516	Washin'ns	7	24	.212

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

	W.	L.	Per cent.		W.	L.	Per cent.
Sioux City..	19	7	.731	Grd Rapids	15	18	.455
Kansas C'y	19	9	.679	Milwa'kees	7	12	.368
Minne'p'lis	17	10	.63	Indian'p'ls	1	19	.037
Toledos....	16	12	.571	Detroits...	6	23	.207

Assembly Session Ended.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Saratoga, N. Y., entered upon the beginning of the end of its business Monday. A committee was appointed to answer the Auburn protest in the matter control. A cheap monthly missionary paper of sixteen pages, to be sold at 10 cents per year and to contain missionary news, was ordered published. It will be called the Assembly Herald.

A Wedding at Brussels.

The marriage of Princess Josephine of Belgium to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen took place in Brussels. The civic wedding occurred at 10 a. m., and the religious ceremony was celebrated soon afterward in the private chapel of the royal palace. The wedding was a distinctly private affair, and therefore all the ceremonies were performed within the walls of the palace.

Rode a Fast Race.

Chased by a friendly gale and the whirring wheels of a dozen sturdy legged bicyclers, 16-year-old Frederick Rau Wednesday won the eighth annual Chicago road race in 0:57:10. He dashed across the white tape that marked the end of the course, with J. J. Bezenek a close second.

Two Hundred Lives Lost.

Disastrous floods have caused considerable damage in the Province of Kulu, India. The Punjaub River became dammed at Charkkupria by a landslide, forming an immense lake. The dam collapsed, inundating the country below. It is estimated that 200 persons lost their lives.

Gave Crawford a Testimonial.

J. M. Crawford, United States Consul General, was presented on his retirement at St. Petersburg a silver table service in the Russian style, as a Russian testimonial for his efforts to improve the Russo-American relations.

Says Susan B. Anthony Must Retire.

There has been a fight in the woman suffragist camp for quite a while, but it has just cropped out. The personages involved are none other than Helen M. Gougar and Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Gougar has written a caustic letter to the Republic, a weekly paper published at Argentine, Kas., in which she gives the venerable apostle of woman's rights a severe tongue lashing. Miss Laura M. Johns, of Kansas, also comes in for her share of the drubbing. One passage of the letter, referring to Miss Anthony, says: "She has never succeeded in the adoption of a single suffrage law. She has met crushing defeat in every amendment to the State constitution which she has championed. Her present unwise leadership in Kansas will lead to sore defeat unless the people of that State take matters into their own hands." In another place in the letter she states her idea of the fate of the suffrage proposition in the campaign under its present leaders: "Either cause Miss Anthony and Miss Jones to remove this boycott on moral issues or let not a dollar or an effort go to make sure defeat more humiliating than otherwise, because manipulated by them under the whip of political and moral cowardice of the Republican party." In spite of this attack the suffragist leaders are carrying on the campaign with vim.

VACCINATING BY FORCE.

Chicago Health Officers Ask Police Aid in the Pursuance of Their Work.

Polish and Bohemian residents of the smallpox infested district in the southwestern portion of Chicago have lately seriously interfered with the work of health officials who had been sent out in that locality with orders to vaccinate the inmates of every house. In some cases the officials have been refused admittance to houses, and at other times they have been beaten and their lives have even been threatened. The Health Department decided that it would require a show of force in order to go on with vaccination in a thorough way, and the Police Department was asked to aid in the work. Inspector Lewis, of Desplaines District, detailed 100 officers to accompany the Health Department representatives. When the procession of police officers in full uniform and the health officers proceeded to the places designated large crowds of men, women and children swarmed out and hooted them, but further than that did not attempt any interference. The health officers, under the leadership of Dr. Garrott, were well supplied with vaccine points and with fumigating material. When they went into the houses to vaccinate the people police officers accompanied them, and no violence was offered. The police throughout the city have received orders to assist the health officers in carrying on their work.

INJURED BY EXCESSIVE COLD.

Frosts in Many Parts of the Country That Caused Great Damage.

The Weather Bureau in its weather crop bulletin says:

Over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains the night temperatures have been unusually low and injuriously affected or retarded the growth of vegetation in the States of the central valleys and also in the eastern portions of the cotton regions and frosts occurred in the States of the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. The damage resulting from the frosts of the previous week is reported as being more serious than was first supposed in Kentucky, Missouri, and South Carolina, but in the States of the Northwest crops are recovering from the effects of frost. Drought conditions are reported from Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, and rain is needed in Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and in portions of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

SITE FOR FERRIS WHEEL.

Inventor Is Puzzled to Find a Location in New York.

Part of the Ferris wheel has arrived in New York and Inventor Ferris is casting about for a suitable location. This seems to be the point that worries him most. He has an elephant on his hands, so to speak, and, as he expresses it, "is looking for a stable to house it in." Mr. Ferris says he has a half dozen locations in view. The gross total of material in the wheel is 6,000,000 pounds of iron and steel and 500,000 feet of lumber. It will take two months to tear down the wheel in the Midway Plaisance and transport it to New York. It will require 150 cars in transit and the big axle will be taken East on the great car specially constructed to transport the World's Fair Krupp gun across the continent.

FLOODS IN COLORADO.

Heavy Rains Swell the Rivers and Creeks All Over the State.

A Pueblo, Colo., dispatch says: It has rained incessantly for thirty hours all over the eastern part of the State. The rainfall is one of the heaviest ever known. In this city the Arkansas River broke the levee in six places. From Union avenue viaduct to the postoffice, three-quarters of a mile, all cellars are flooded and water rises two feet above the first floors. The electric street cars have stopped running, the works being flooded. Hundreds of men are out in boats rescuing families and removing goods. The five railroads entering the city are tied up. The damage amounts to at least $100,000. The flood is now receding and it is thought all danger in this city is practically passed.

Driven to the Hills.

The Spokane River continues to rise slowly. Most of Bonner's Ferry is under water and the people have taken to the hills.

House Falls on Workmen.

In Berlin four workmen were killed and six injured by the collapse in Koch street of a house which was in process of construction.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50	@	4 75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00	@	5 00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54	@	55
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 2	47	@	49
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	15	@	15½
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	11
POTATOES—Per bu	70	@	80
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Choice Light	4 60	@	5 00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	51	@	51½
CORN—No. 2 White	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2 White	38	@	39
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3 00	@	4 25
HOGS	3 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	50	@	51
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	30½	@	30½
BUTTER—Creamery	17½	@	18½
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	2 50	@	4 50
HOGS	4 00	@	5 10
SHEEP	2 00	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	51½	@	52½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	38½	@	39½
RYE—No. 2	51	@	53
DETROIT.			
CATTLE	2 50	@	4 50
HOGS	4 50	@	5 00
SHEEP	2 00	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53	@	54
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	38	@	39
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53	@	54
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	38	@	38½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	36	@	36½
RYE—No. 2	49	@	51
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	60	@	60½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	39	@	40
RYE	49	@	51
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	54	@	54½
CORN—No. 3	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2 White	37	@	38
BARLEY—No. 2	54	@	55
RYE—No. 1	47	@	49
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	12 00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE	3 00	@	4 75
HOGS	3 75	@	5 50
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@	58
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—Mixed Western	41	@	43
BUTTER—Best	15	@	17
EGGS—State	11½	@	13½

TWO ROSES.

Love, seems it not surpassing meet
That such a love as ours
Should seek expression strangely sweet
And tell its bliss in flowers?

Roses we'll choose, a white, a red,
Our peerless love to plight,
Two roses by soft night dews fed
To be the morn's delight.

A further reason I have found,
As bright and fair to see,
Why these two roses dewy crowned
Should pass 'twixt thee and me.

The roses bloom will soon be shed;
But dies their fragrance? Nay!
E'en so, sweetheart, when we are dead
Our love will live for aye.

—[Samuel Minturn Peck.

A CHANGE OF PURPOSE.

BY THOMAS P. MONTFORT.

Two horsemen, broad hatted and heavily armed, rode swiftly along a dim trail that threaded a level stretch of wild Western prairie. It was night, but the moon shone round and full from a clear sky, giving to the plain, with its tall, breeze-swept grass, the appearance of a calm summer sea.

"Jim," spoke one of the men, breaking a long silence, "are you sure it's all right about that money?"

"All right how?" the other questioned.

"Are you sure the man has got it?"

"Sure as I am that we are here, Joe. He sold his claim yesterday an' got the cash in hand for it. There's no mistake this time, sure."

"Well, that's all right, Jim. If he's got three hundred dollars, that means a hundred and fifty for each of us. Pretty good pay for one night's work, provided there ain't too much risk."

"Just about as much risk as there would be in robbin' a prairie-lark's nest. Why, there's nobody but a man and a child there, an' the man don't look like he had life enough to kill a flea. Guess he's about dead with consumption or something."

"He won't be apt to give us much trouble then," Joe replied. "An' even if he shows fight we can soon quiet him."

"Yes; but he won't show any fight Joe. All we'll have to do will be to ask for the money, an' give the chap to understand that we are in earnest, an' it'll be yurs. It is the softest snap I ever struck, an' it's almost like pickin' that much money out of the road."

There was a short silence, broken only by the clattering of the horses' feet on the hard, dry ground as the horsemen galloped on.

Away across the prairie, at the foot of a lonely mound, a dim speck of light came into view.

"That's the place," Jim announced. "That's a light in the cabin where the settler lives, and he's still there. I was a little afraid he might have gone away, though I knew it wasn't his intention to go before tomorrow."

"An' to-morrow he won't have much to go away with," Joe added.

"Not much," Jim agreed.

They rode on in silence, and a few minutes later halted in front of a little desolate-looking cabin. There was a saddled horse standing tied to a post near the door. They waited a moment, listening breathlessly, but no sound reached them from the cabin.

"I don't know what that horse means here," Jim finally remarked in a low tone. "It's queer that anybody would be here at this time o' night."

"It is," Joe assented; "more especially as it ain't a neighbor."

"How do you know it ain't a neighbor?" Jim asked.

"Know it by the horse. There ain't a settler in this section that owns a horse like that."

"That's a fact," Jim agreed. "That's a fine animal, an', whoever he belongs to, I guess it would be a good idea for him to change owners. Don't it strike you so, Joe?"

"I reckon," Joe replied. "But the first thing to be attended to is that three hundred dollars."

Jim nodded his assent to this proposal, and the two robbers stole cautiously forward to the one window of the cabin. There was a pane broken out, and they found that they could not only see all that was being done within, but could hear all that was being said.

In one corner of the room, on a small bed, lay a child with thin, sharp features and great hollow eyes. On a chair near by sat a great, rugged, burly man, with black hair and beard, who had buckled about his waist a pair of huge, villainous-looking pistols.

"Are you dead shore your pap took that money with him?" the man was heard to say.

"Yes, sir;" the child replied in a weak, piping voice.

"Wal, it would 'a' been an accommodation to me if he'd left it here, but since he didn't, it can't be helped, I reckon. All I can do is to wait till he comes back."

There was a momentary pause, after which the man went on:

"How long you reckon your pap 'll be gone?" he asked.

"Not long now, I guess," the child replied. "He was just goin' to git some medicine an' come right back."

The man made no answer and a long silence followed. After a while the child looked timidly up into the rough, bearded face, and speaking in eager though trembling tones, said:

"Please, mister, you won't take all of pa's money, will you?"

"I reckon I will," the man answered, unfeelingly. "That's jest what I come here for, an' I calc'late I'll not leave a dollar that I can git my fingers on. 'Taint my way o' doin' business."

"If you take it all we can't go away from here," the child said, sadly, "an' the doctor says if we don't go pa an' me will both die, 'cause pa's got the consumption an' I've got the fever."

"That ain't nothing to me," the man replied with cold indifference.

The child put its thin hand over its face and something like a sob came from it. It was almost a minute before it looked up at the man again, both eyes full of tears and lips trembling with suppressed emotions.

"I do want to go back to our old home so bad," it said, plaintively; "cause I was always well there an' it was so pleasant. Every night I dream about it, an' I see the big, shady bluegrass pasture an' the red clover meadow an' the clear spring branch that runs down through the orchard an' under the big elm-trees, where I used to have a swing. I dream it all over every night, an' I'm so happy till I wake up an' find it's just a dream."

The child's words and tone were pathetic, but they had no effect on the man to whom they were addressed. He appeared oblivious to it all.

"It is so lonely out here on the prairie with nobody but pa an' me," the little voice went on, "an I ain't never happy like I used to be back at the old home. I used to cry every day till pa sold the claim an' got the money so we could go away, 'cause I didn't want to die an' be buried out here, where there ain't nothin' but prairie, an' where the crickets in the grass make me feel so lonesome with their cries. It ain't nice like it is back at the old home, where the birds sing, an' where there are flowers an' trees an' little branches of clear water."

The child paused for a moment and looked anxiously into the face of the man, who sat immovable. Then pleadingly it continued:

"You won't take all of pa's money, will you? It won't take much to take us back home, an' if you knew how much I wanted to go, and how I grieve to think of my dying here, you'd let us have that much. You will let us keep a little, won't you?"

"It ain't likely that I will," the man replied with an oath. "It don't make any difference to me whether you go back to your home or whether you die here. It's money I want, and I ain't apt to let a chance to git it slip through my fingers on account of any pitiful stories."

At that moment there came the sound of a horse's feet beating on the hard earth. The man in the cabin arose and placed his hand on his pistol.

"It is pa," said the child fearfully.

The man waited with his eye fixed on the door. The horseman rode up, dismounted and approached the cabin. There was the click of a pistol at the window, and the man in the cabin looked around to see a head thrust through the broken sash and a pistol leveled at his breast. The head and the pistol were Joe's.

"Throw up your hands!" the latter said, and the man could only obey, for he was in Joe's power.

"Jim," said Joe, "go in an' relieve the chap of his guns while I hold him quiet. He's made a mistake in supposin' that that three hundred dollars was intended for him."

Jim acted on Joe's instructions, and a moment later the man was driven from the house and allowed to depart. The settler had entered, and watched the proceedings in silent wonder. At last he managed to ask:

"What does this mean?"

Joe and Jim exchanged a look, but both hesited to speak. The child's voice broke the silence.

"The man had come to steal the money," it said; "and he was waitin' for you to come back when these men come and drove him away."

There was a momentary pause, then the settler turned to the strangers and said:

"You have rendered me a great service, gentlemen, and placed me under lasting obligations to you. You have saved my little possessions, which, though small, is a great deal to me, since it affords me the means of saving my child's life. The doctor says the little one must have a change of climate and the care of friends, in order to recover from this dreadful malaria. If you had not saved my money from the robber we could never have been able to leave here for our old home back east."

Jim looked at Joe and nodded toward the door. Joe understood, and remarking something about their horses, followed Jim out. They walked a little distance from the cabin and stopped.

"Joe," Jim said, "that man and child don't dream that we're robbers, do they?"

"Of course not," Joe replied. "If they did, an' knew what we come here for, they wouldn't feel so thankful to us, I reckon."

"Hardly," Jim answered.

There was an awkward silence, during which Jim shifted about in an uneasy manner. Finally he spoke again, saying:

"Joe, that little one is purty bad off, ain't it?"

"Reckon it is," Joe replied. "Guess the doctor is right, an' if it don't get away from here it won't live long."

"That's so," agreed Jim. "An' it can't git away from here without that money, can it?"

"'Pears like it can't," Joe said.

"An awful pity," Jim said, musingly. "But," he added, "I reckon it can't be helped, because if we take the money——"

"Jim," Joe interrupted, "what's the use o' talkin' all over creation? Why don't you come square out an' say you're opposed to takin' the money?"

"I ain't said I was opposed to takin' it, Joe."

"No; but if you got a speck of heart in you you are opposed to it."

"Are you opposed to it, Joe?"

"Of course I am. I've been opposed to it ever since I see that little one an' heer'd it's weak voice a-beggin' that onery rascal not to take all the money. That sneakin' scamp looked so cussed mean settin' there waitin' to rob that sick child that I jest wanted to kick him out o' the country. I made up my mind then an' there that nobody wasn't goin' to touch that money if I could help it."

Jim made no reply, but took Joe's hand in his and gave it a hearty pressure. They stood for some time in silence, then Joe resumed in a softened tone:

"Jim," he said, "I never felt so cussed onery in all my life as I did when I stood thar by that winder an' watched that sneakin' thief an' that poor little sick gal, an' remembered what we had come thar for. I jest looked at that feller settin' thar an' I imagined he was me, an' felt like a bloody wolf ready to spring down on a pore leetle helpless lamb."

"Them was jest my feelin's, Joe," Jim replied. "Somehow the way that leetle gal pleaded with that scamp teched my heart awful deep, an' her talk 'bout her old home took me right back to my boyhood days, when I was as young an' innocent as her. I could jest see my old home with its shady, blue-grass pasture, an' its red clover meaders, an' the little branches of clear water, an' all that. But, plainer than all, Joe, I could see an' old couple settin' on the long porch in the shade of the big locust trees, one of 'em a gray-haired man, and the other a gray-haired woman, but both of 'em as kind an' lovin' as a father an' mother could be. An, Joe, when I see my old mother's face, jest as it used to look, an' remembered what I came here for, 'peared like I jest wanted to sink right slap down into the ground an' never see daylight ag'in. I had a good mother, if thar ever was one, an' she never dreamed that I'd ever come to be a thief."

Joe was silent save for the sound that was like a long, low sigh. He drew his hand across his eyes and turned his head away, and for almost a minute stood perfectly still. Finally he said:

"Jim, I've got a long way from my home an' its early teachin's, but I ain't got away from my mother. Now I'm goin' to lead a different life. We ain't stole nothing yet, an' it ain't too late to turn back. I'm goin' to be an honest man, an' that little gal has saved me. God bless her!"

A moment later they entered the cabin and asked permission to remain till morning.

"You see," Jim said to the settler, "the robber might come back, an' if he does you'll need somebody to protect you."

"Yes," the settler replied, "an' I'm glad to have two honest men like you in the house."

Jim and Joe exchanged a sheepish glance, but ventured to make no reply.

At an early hour the next morning the settler harnessed his team and prepared to begin the long eastward journey. Jim and Joe helped him to arrange a bed in the wagon, and when all was ready Jim brought the little girl in his arms and placed her on it. He handled her almost as tenderly as a mother would, and after laying her down saw that she was perfectly comfortable. Then he stood for a moment, hesitating and undecided, casting yearning looks at the child's face. Finally he said, a little pleadingly:

"Sissy, if you don't mind it too much I wish you would kiss me jest once."

"I don't mind it at all," the child said, putting up her arms and lips, "'cause I like you. You saved the money for us so we can go home, an' you're honest an' good too, ain't you?"

Jim flushed scarlet, and for an instant cast his eyes down. But directly he looked boldly up, and with his eyes on the girl's face, replied: "Yes, sissy, I *am* an' honest man, thanks to you, an' I'll always be one, too."

Joe stepped forward, and without a word stooped for a kiss. There were tears in his eyes when he raised his head and, turning about, walked back and stood leaning against the cabin door.

A few minutes later the wagon rolled away across the broad, level prairie. From the rear of the wagon, where there was a small opening in the cover, a childish face, thin and sharp, peered out at the lonely mound, the old cabin and the two men who stood there with their eyes to the east. After a while the face faded away in the distance; and then a little white handkerchief fluttered in the soft, balmy breeze of the beautiful autumn morning. At last that, too, passed out of view, and only the old wagon, like a speck on the horizon, could be seen.

With a sigh Jim turned to his companion.

"Joe," he said, "I thank God that *she* never knew what we come here for."

"Me, too," Joe agreed. "But she's saved us, Jim."

"Yes, she's saved us."—[Leslie's Weekly.

The Weasel.

Game eggs and small birds alike are the objects of the foe, furred and feathered, who come behind man. The feathered ones naturally have the widest scope; for eggs, whether reposing on the ground or in a well-built nest in a lofty tree, come equally within their range of sight and swoop. The furred ones have to content themselves with the ground eggs, which are, of course, the best; perhaps, therefore, they have the best of the deal, though not so much variety. And among them we rank *facile princeps* the stealthy, sinuous, ubiquitous weasel. Sloat and polecat like eggs, but they are rarer and more sparsely distributed than the smaller but much more effective weasel. This wily creature is an egg sucker of immense enthusiasm and perseverance. Winding its way thrugh the purple heather, or the scrub and bracken, towards the nursery of the red or black grouse, creeping amid grass or clover, or scarcely rustling along the leaf-carpeted ditch towards the simple nest of the gallant hen partridge, a veritable amazon in defense of her family, poking its sleek head out of a disused drain in the farmyard, reconnoitring the hen-houses, gliding through the long grass at the edges of the rides, and amid the hazels and hollies of the copses after the pheasant's costly eggs, the weasel is equally indefatigable. It will banquet on every egg it can find till gorged like a trout on the mayfly, and kill young birds till it desists only from sheer weariness; like its semi-tame relative the ferret, it is in bloodthirstiness and its concomitants a four-footed Septembriseur.—[London Saturday Review.

There are in the Indian Territory 50,000 Indians, and from 250,000 to 300,000 white men.

THE NATION'S SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

The Senate spent eight hours Monday discussing the question of free lumber. Not a vote was taken. The tariff bill places lumber in the rough on the free list. The debate was upon Mr. Hale's proposition to transfer lumber to the dutiable list at the rates fixed in the McKinley law. In the House, the Brawley bill for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues was side-tracked temporarily, and the few members present gave partial attention to District of Columbia bills. An interesting event of the day was the reading of a letter from the sons of Louis Kossuth in reply to the letter recently sent by Speaker Crisp under direction of the House. The Senate bill to fix the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon was passed, as were sundry House bills. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Senate was occupied Tuesday with its old job, tariff, and made no progress. In the House the bill to repeal the state bank tax was taken up and Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, opened the debate for the friends of unconditional repeal. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, opened the debate for the opponents of repeal. Mr. Johnson concluded with a discussion of the national bank system, praising it as a system for banks of discount and deposit and for the soundness and uniformity of its circulating notes, but admitting that it had some defects, which could, however, be cured by amendment. Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. Johnson concluded his speech and was followed by Mr. Black, of Georgia, in favor of the bill. Before Mr. Black finished his speech the committee rose, and the House, at 5:03 p. m., adjourned until Thursday at 12 o'clock.

In the Senate Thursday Senator Turpie offered a joint resolution declaring that it was no longer to the interest of the United States to continue the treaty with Russia ratified April 21, and that notice be served upon the Emperor of Russia that the United States purposes to terminate that treaty at the expiration of six months, the time required to be given by the treaty. He also reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution, with a unanimous recommendation that it pass, a substitute for the Hawaiian resolution reported some months ago. It made no reference to annexation and passed unanimously. The tariff bill was then taken up. General Sickles introduced and the House passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to do what is necessary under the act of March 3, 1893, for the preservation of the Gettysburg battlefield. The bill for an additional Judge for the northern district of Illinois passed, after which the bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation was taken up.

The sugar schedule was Friday's topic in the Senate's tariff talk. The House passed the Senate resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate reports of any surveys or estimates for the construction of locks or dams in the Mississippi River between the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee Railway bridge and the falls of St. Anthony which he might have in his possession. The Senate bill providing for the carrying out of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration for the protection of seals in Behring Sea was also passed. A resolution directing the President to give six months' notice to the Russian Government of the abrogation of the last treaty between the two countries under the rules was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the Brawley State bank bill. At an evening session several private pension bills were passed.

Moonshining on the Increase.

During the past three years "moonshining" has increased greatly all over the country. The number of illicit stills captured in 1891 was 795, in 1892 852, and last year 806. Prior to that time the average of seizures was about 450 a year. The internal revenue agents have prepared an interesting table showing the localities in which illicit stills were discovered last year. In detecting and destroying the stills 487 moonshiners were arrested and three revenue officers were killed. The record of seizures from 1881 until and including 1893, covering a period of thirteen years, is 7,282 stills destroyed. In suppress